



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



3 2044 102 772 423







LESSONS  
IN  
GREEK PARSING;  
OR, OUTLINES  
OF THE  
GREEK GRAMMAR,

DIVIDED INTO SHORT PORTIONS, AND ILLUSTRATED BY AP-  
PROPRIATE

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

---

BY CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH,  
*Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Yale College.*

---

SECOND EDITION.

---

NEW-HAVEN :  
PUBLISHED BY DURRIE & PECK.  
1834.

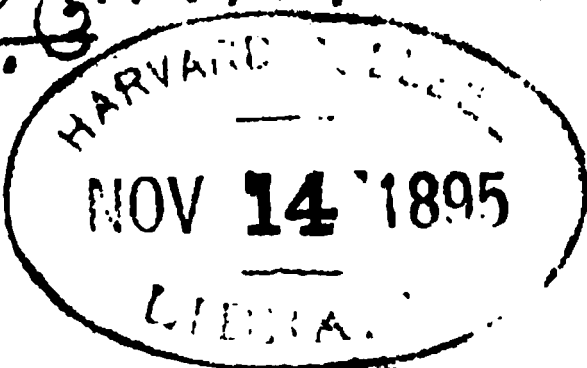


Educ T 1118, 34.420

4264.6

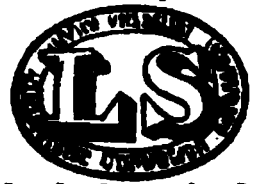
Educ F

818.29



Ross Turner.

District of Connecticut, ss.



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of May, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"Lessons in Greek Parsing; or Outlines of the Greek Grammar, divided into short portions, and illustrated by appropriate Exercises in Parsing. By Chauncey A. Goodrich."

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,

*Clerk of the District of Connecticut,*

A true copy of record examined by me,

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,

*Clerk of the District of Connecticut.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

EXPERIENCE has shown that the grammar of a language can never be fully understood, or deeply impressed on the mind, except in the exercise of *parsing*. But the books which are commonly used in this exercise, presuppose in the learner, some acquaintance, at least, with every part of the grammar; and hence a number of months are often devoted to the irksome task of committing to memory numerous *paradigms* and rules, whose use and application the pupil is entirely unable to comprehend. To obviate the necessity of such a course, is the design of this work. The Greek Grammar is divided into short portions, to each of which is attached a reading lesson, containing such words only as belong to that portion, or to others which have been previously gone over. In the first lesson, for example, the *paradigm* of the first declension is followed by exercises which contain nouns of *that declension alone*. The only knowledge presupposed on the part of the pupil, is an acquaintance with the pronouns *ἐγώ* and *σύ*, together with the meaning of the words *ἰστί* and *σίσι*. Thus much is necessary to constitute a sentence, or a complete enunciation of thought, which is far more interesting to the learner than broken clauses which convey no meaning. In the second lesson the learner is made acquainted with the forms of the *second declension*; which are then illustrated, and impressed on the memory, by examples from that declension. With these, however, are intermingled words of the first declension, in order to fix in the memory the knowledge which has been already gained. Thus, in the First Part, the pupil is conducted by short progressive steps through the various forms of the noun, pronoun and adjective, without being embarrassed with the intricacies of the Baryton verb. In Part Second, he enters on that verb, and is expected to learn a single tense only at a time, and then to impress that tense on his memory by exer-

cises in parsing. Thus he is conducted through the several moods and tenses of the Baryton and Contract verbs, and the verb in  $\mu$ . At proper intervals the process is inverted, and exercises are given in turning English into Greek. This work contains about the same quantity of Greek in the reading lessons, as the Greek Delectus ; together with a complete outline of the Grammar, and exercises in the making of Greek. Experienced teachers, who have examined the plan, have thought that the whole volume may be studied, and the principles of parsing thoroughly established, in the time which is ordinarily devoted to that preparatory study of the Grammar, which is of very little use, except as opening the way to the exercise of parsing.

In entering on the study of this work, the pupil after learning the alphabet, should commit to memory the article, and the pronouns  $\epsilon\gamma\omega$  and  $\sigma\upsilon$ . He should then learn the first example under the first declension, and immediately begin to parse. In doing this, he should be required to decline *every* word as it occurs, both in the singular and the plural. Proceeding in this way through each form of the several declensions, he will have committed them perfectly to memory in the act of parsing. The rules of syntax will be already familiar to him, if he has studied Latin. If not, he should not be expected to parse *syntactically*, but only *etymologically*. When Part First has been studied in this way, it should be carefully reviewed.

In entering on Part Second, the subject of augment and conjugation should be thoroughly understood, and the pupil fully practised, in forming the verb, before the paradigm is learnt. Each tense should then be taken up separately, and impressed upon the memory by the exercise of parsing, as in the preceding part. The rules of formation and augment should be continually kept in view, in the progress of the pupil through Part Second.

*New-Haven, July 20, 1831.*

# LETTERS.

Form.		Sound.	Name.	
Α	α	a	ῚΑλφα	Alpha
Β	β, β	b	Βῆτα	Beta
Γ	γ	g	Γάμμα	Gamma
Δ	δ	d	Δέλτα	Delta
Ε	ε	e short	ῚΕψιλόν	Epsilon
Ζ	ζ	z	Ζῆτα	Zeta
Η	η	e long	ῚΗτα	Eta
Θ	θ, θ	th	Θῆτα	Theta
Ι	ι	i	Ὶῶτα	Iota
Κ	κ	k	Κάππα	Kappa
Λ	λ	l	Λάμβδα	Lambda
Μ	μ	m	Μῦ	Mu
Ν	ν	n	Νῦ	Nu
Ξ	ξ	x	Ξῖ	Xi
Ο	ο	o short	ῚΟ μικρόν	Omicron
Π	π	p	Πῖ	Pi
Ρ	ρ	r	ῚΡῶ	Rho
Σ	σ, σ	s	Σίγμα	Sigma
Τ	τ	t	Ταῦ	Tau
Υ	υ	u	ῚΥ ψιλόν	Upsilon
Φ	φ	ph	Φῖ	Phi
Χ	χ	ch	Χῖ	Chi
Ψ	ψ	ps	Ψῖ	Psi
Ω	ω	o long	ῚΩμέγα	Omega

This character Ὶ is called the *rough breathing*, and has the sound of *h*; as ὑπό, *hupo*.

This mark Ὶ under a vowel is called the *subscript iota*; as in τῶ.

This character  $\varsigma$  (stigma) is used for  $\sigma\tau$ . The diphthong  $\upsilon\iota$  is pronounced whi, as  $\upsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$  (whios) a son.

$\Gamma$  before  $\kappa$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\chi$ , and  $\xi$ , has the sound of  $ng$ , as  $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ , (eng-gus,) near;  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\xi$ , (larungx,) the larynx.

N APPENDED. ( $\nu$  ἐφελκυστικόν.) The letter  $\nu$  is annexed to datives plural in  $\sigma\iota$ , and to all third persons of verbs ending in  $\epsilon$  or  $\iota$ , when the next word begins with a vowel; as,  $\gamma\omicron\nu\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$  αὐτῶν, to their parents;  $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\epsilon\nu$  αὐτοῖς, he gave to them. So also at the end of a sentence.

CHARACTERS. 1. Apostrophe (') cuts off a vowel from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\pi'$  ἀρχῆς, for  $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$  ἀρχῆς, from the beginning.

2. Dieresis (") separates two vowels which would otherwise form a diphthong; as  $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\varsigma$  (pa-is) for  $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ , a child.

3. This mark (;) is the note of interrogation in Greek; as,  $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$  τίς εἶ; who art thou?

## RULES OF SYNTAX FIRST USED.

I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as,  $\Pi\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  ἀπόστολος, Paul an apostle.

II. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number and case; as,  $\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$  πιστός, a faithful friend.

This rule includes the article, pronouns, and participles.

III. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as,  $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$  εἰμι, I am. But nominatives plural of the *neuter* gender, have commonly a singular verb; as,  $\zeta\omega\alpha$  τρέχει, animals run.

IV. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing; as,  $\epsilon\gamma\acute{\omega}$  εἰμι ἀπόστολος, I am an apostle.

V. One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the genitive; as, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, the Son of God.

VI. Prepositions govern the genitive, dative and accusative.

VII. Some Adverbs of time, place, order, exception, and many others, govern the genitive.

## DEFINITE ARTICLE.\*

Sing.	the.	Dual.	Plural.	the.
N. ὁ,	ἡ,	τό,	N. οἱ,	αἱ,
G. τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ	G. τῶν,	τῶν,
D. τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,	D. τοῖς,	ταῖς,
A. τόν,	τήν,	τό,	A. τοὺς,	τάς,

## PRONOUNS 'ΕΓΩ and ΣΥ.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἐγώ, I,	N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ,	N. ἡμεῖς, we,
G. ἐμοῦ, or μου, of me, my	G. D. νῶϊν, νῶν,	G. ἡμῶν, of us, our,
D. ἐμοί, or μοί, to me,		D. ἡμῖν, to us,
A. ἐμέ, or μέ, me,		A. ἡμᾶς, us,
N. σύ, thou,	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ,	N. ὑμεῖς, ye or you,
G. σοῦ, of thee, thy,	G. D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν,	G. ὑμῶν, of you, your,
D. σοί, to thee,		D. ὑμῖν, to you,
A. σέ, thee;		A. ὑμᾶς, you.

\* Let the pupil decline each gender of the article by itself. The feminine ἡ will give (with a slight variation) the termination of the first declension of nouns; the masculine ὁ and the neuter τό give the terminations of the second declension.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension have four terminations, α, η, feminine ; ας, ης, masculine.

Nouns ending in ρα, α pure,\* and ᾱ contracted, have the genitive in ας, and the dative in α.

## SINGULAR.

	life.	glory.	a shadow.	a steward.	a Persian.
N.	ζω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ᾶ	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ης
G.	ζω-ῆς	δόξ-ης	σκι-ᾶς	ταμί-ου	Πέρσ-ου
D.†	ζω-ῇ	δόξ-ῃ	σκι-ᾷ	ταμί-ᾱ	Πέρσ-ῃ
A.	ζω-ήν	δόξ-αν	σκι-άν	ταμί-αν	Πέρσ-ην
V.	ζω-ή	δόξ-α	σκι-ᾶ	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α‡

## DUAL.

N. A. V.	ζω-ᾶ	δόξ-α	σκι-ᾶ	ταμί-α	Πέρσ-α
G. D.	ζω-αῖν	δόξ-αιν	σκι-αῖν	ταμί-αιν	Πέρσ-αιν

## PLURAL.

N.	ζω-αί	δόξ-αι	σκι-αί	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι
G.	ζω-ῶν	δόξ-ῶν	σκι-ῶν	ταμί-ῶν	Πέρσ-ῶν
D.	ζω-αῖς	δόξ-αῖς	σκι-αῖς	ταμί-αῖς	Πέρσ-αῖς
A.	ζω-άς	δόξ-ας	σκι-άς	ταμί-ας	Πέρσ-ας
V.	ζω-αί	δόξ-αι	σκι-αί	ταμί-αι	Πέρσ-αι

\* A vowel is called *pure*, when it is preceded by another vowel with which it does not form a diphthong ; as the α in φιλία, σκιά.

† The dative singular is distinguished by having a *subscript* Iota.

‡ The vocative commonly ends in α ; sometimes in η.

*Vocabulary of the Lesson on the First Declension.*

## A.

αἱ, article from ὁ, ἡ, τό.  
 ἀλήθει-α, ας, f. *truth*.  
 ἀντί, prep. (gen.) *for*.  
 ἀρχ-ή, ῆς, f. *the beginning*.

## B.

βασιλεί-α, ας, f. *a kingdom*.  
 βουλ-ή-ης, f. *will, counsel*.

## Γ.

γῆ, γῆς, f. *earth, land*.

## Δ.

δόξ-α, ας, f. *glory*.  
 δικαστ-ής, ου, m. *a judge*.

## E.

εἰρήνη, ας, f. *peace*.  
 εἰσί, εἰσίν, are, 3d pers. plur.  
 pres. indic. of εἰμί.  
 ἐμοῦ, pronoun from ἐγώ. see  
 pronouns, page 3.  
 ἐν, prep. (dat.) *in*.  
 ἐναντίου, adv. (gen.) *before*.  
 ἐντολ-ή, ῆς, f. *a command*.  
 ἐντός, adv. *within*.  
 ἐστί, ἐστίν, is. 3d pers. sin.  
 pres. indic. of εἰμί.

## Ζ.

ζω-η, ῆς, f. *life*.

## Η.

Ἡ. ἡ, article from ὁ, ἡ, τό.  
 Ἡλί-ας, ου, m. *Elias*.  
 ἡμέρ-α, ας, f. *a day*.  
 ἡμῶν, gen. pl. from ἐγώ.  
 ἡτ-τα, ας, f. *defeat*.

## Θ.

θάλασ-σα, ας, f. *a sea*.

## Κ.

καί, conj. *and*.  
 καρδί-α, ας, f. *the heart*.  
 κατὰ, prep. (accus.) *by*.  
 κραυγ-ή, ῆς, f. *a cry, shout*.

## Μ.

μεῦ, μοί, pron. from. ἐγώ.

## Ν.

Νῦν, adv. *now*.

## Ο.

οἰκί-α, ας, f. *a house*.  
 οὐ or οὐκ, adv. *no, not*.

## Π.

παρ' or παρά, prep. (G.D.A.)  
*with*.

περί, prep. (G.D.A.) *about,*  
*concerning*.

Πέρσ-ης, ου, m. *a Persian*.

πηγ-ή, ῆς, f. *a fountain*.

ποῦ, adv. *where*.

προφήτ-ης, ου, m. *a prophet*.

πύλ-η, ας, f. *a gate*.

## Σ.

σύ, σοῦ, σοί, see pron. σύ.

σκην-ή, ῆς, f. *a tent*.

σωτηρί-α, ας, f. *salvation*.

## Τ.

της, τῆς, τῶν, ταῖς, see ὁ, ἡ, τό.

## Υ.

ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, see pron. σύ.

## Φ.

φων-ή, ῆς, f. *a voice*.

## Ψ.

ψυχ-ή, ῆς, f. *life*.



## LESSON.

## Terminations in η.

Ἡ ζωὴ μου ἐστὶν ἀντὶ τῆς ζωῆς σου.

Παρὰ σοὶ ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.

Ἡ γῆ ἐστὶν ἐναντίον ὑμῶν.

Ἡ σκηνὴ μου ἐστὶ παρὰ τῇ θάλασσῃ.

Ἡ ἐντολὴ μου ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ζωῆς.

Ἡ βουλὴ σου ἐστὶ πηγὴ ζωῆς.

Ἔστι φωνὴ κραυγῆς ἐν ταῖς σκηναῖς.

Ἡ ψύχη μου ἐστὶ παρ' ὑμῶν.

Ἡ φωνὴ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ γῇ.

## Terminations in α.

Ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ δόξα μου ;

Ἔστιν οἰκία παρὰ θάλασσαν.

Αἱ ἐντολαί σου εἰσὶ ἀλήθεια.

Οὐκ ἐστὶν εἰρήνη ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου.

Ἡ Βασιλεία μου ἐντὸς ὑμῶν ἐστὶν.

Νῦν ἐστὶν ἡμέρα σωτηρίας.

Ἡ ἀλήθειά σου ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ μου.

## Terminations in ης and ας.

Ἡερὶ τῆς ἡττης τῶν Περσῶν κατὰ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν

Ἡλίας εἰ σύ ; οὐκ εἰμί. Ὁ προφήτης εἰ σύ ; οὐ.

Οἱ δικασταί εἰσιν ἐν τῇ πύλῃ.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

The second declension has two terminations  $\alpha\varsigma$  and  $\omicron\nu$ ; which are lengthened by the Attics into  $\omega\varsigma$  and  $\omega\nu$ .\*

By contraction  $\omicron\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\omicron\nu$ , and  $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\omicron\nu$ , become  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon\nu$ .

Nouns in  $\omicron\nu$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon\nu$ , and  $\tilde{\omega}\nu$ , are neuter: those in  $\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ , and  $\omega\varsigma$ , are generally masculine, sometimes feminine or common.

## SINGULAR.

	a word.	a work.	a voyage.	a bone.	Jesus.
N.	λόγ-ος	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όος, $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ *	ὀστ-έον, $\omicron\upsilon\nu$ *	Ἰησ-οῦς
G.	λόγ-ου	ἔργ-ου	πλ-όου, $\omicron\upsilon$	ὀστ-έου, $\omicron\upsilon$	Ἰησ-οῦ
D.†	λόγ-ῳ	ἔργ-ῳ	πλ-όῳ, $\tilde{\omega}$	ὀστ-έῳ, $\tilde{\omega}$	Ἰησ-οῦ
A.	λόγ-ον	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όον, $\omicron\upsilon\nu$	ὀστ-έον, $\omicron\upsilon\nu$	Ἰησ-οῦν
V.	λόγ-ε	ἔργ-ον	πλ-όε, $\omicron\upsilon$	ὀστ-έον, $\omicron\upsilon\nu$	Ἰησ-οῦ

## DUAL.

N.A.V.	λόγ-ῳ	ἔργ-ῳ	πλ-έῳ, $\tilde{\omega}$	ὀστ-έῳ, $\tilde{\omega}$
G.D.	λόγ-οιν	ἔργ-οιν	πλ-όοιν, $\omicron\iota\nu$	ὀστ-έοιν, $\omicron\iota\nu$

## PLURAL.

N.	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α	πλ-όοι, $\omicron\iota$	ὀστ-έα, $\tilde{\alpha}$
G.	λόγ-ων	ἔργ-ων	πλ-όων, $\tilde{\omega}\nu$	ὀστ-έων, $\tilde{\omega}\nu$
D.	λόγ-οις	ἔργ-οις	πλ-όοις, $\omicron\iota\varsigma$	ὀστ-έοις, $\omicron\iota\varsigma$
A.	λόγ-ους	ἔργ-α	πλ-όους, $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$	ὀστ-έα, $\tilde{\alpha}$
V.	λόγ-οι	ἔργ-α	πλ-όοι, $\omicron\iota$	ὀστ-έα, $\tilde{\alpha}$

\* Nouns in  $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$  and  $\omicron\upsilon\nu$ , and those of the Attic form being less common, no examples of them are given in the reading lessons, and the latter are omitted above.

† The dative is distinguished by having the *subscript Iota*.

## LESSON.

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν\* ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ Θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.

Ἡ φιλία τοῦ κόσμου, ἐχθρα τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν.

Ὁ ὕπνος ἐστὶν ἀδελφὸς τοῦ θανάτου.

Ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐστὶ σύμμαχος τῶν ἔργων ἐν πολέμῳ.

Ὅπου ἐστὶν ὁ θησαυρὸς ὑμῶν, ἐκεῖ ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ καρδία ὑμῶν.

Ὁ οἶκος μου, οἶκος προσευχῆς ἐστίν.

Ἀρχὴ μὲν φιλίας ἐστὶν ἔπαινος, ἐχθρας δὲ, φόβος.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν.

Ὁ πόλεμος οὐκ ἐστὶν ἄνευ κινδύνων.

Τὰ ὀφώνια τῆς ἀμαρτίας (ἐστὶ) θάνατος.

Λόγοι εἰσὶ τροφὴ ψυχῆς.

Πόθεν (εἰσὶ) πόλεμοι καὶ μάχαι ἐν ὑμῖν ;

Οὐκ ἐστὶ μαθητὴς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον.

Ὁ χρόνος ἐστὶν ὀργῆς φάρμακον.

Ἐν οἴνῳ ἐστὶν ἀληθεία.

Ἡ πεῖν ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ δείπνου ὄψον.

Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δωρὸν ἐστὶ τοῦ Νείλου.

Νεάνδρος ἐστὶ κύριος τῆς νήσου.

Ἀρχὴ σοφίας ἐστὶ φόβος Κυρίου.

Ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐστὶν ἀρετὴ.

\* Third person singular indicative imperfect of εἰμί.

ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN *ος-η-ον*.

These follow the first declension of nouns in the feminine, and the second in the masculine and neuter.

Sing. (faithful)	Dual.	Plural.
N. πιστ-ος, ἡ, όν,	N. A. V. πιστ-ώ, ά, ώ	N. πιστ-οί, αί, ά
G. πιστ-ου, ῆς, ου		G. πιστ-ών, ῶν, ῶν
D. πιστ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ		D. πιστ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς
A. πιστ-όν, ἦν, όν		A. πιστ-ούς, άς, ά
V. πιστ-έ, ἡ, όν		V. πιστ-οί, αί, ά.
	G. D. πιστ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν	

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *πος*, have the feminine in *α*, as, ἄξι-ος, α, ον ; μακρ-ός, ά, όν. To this rule there are a few exceptions.

Sing. (worthy.)	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἄξι-ος, α, ον,	N. A. V. ἄξι-ω, α, ω	N. ἄξι-οι, αι, α
G. ἄξι-ου, ας, ου		G. ἄξι-ων, ων, ων
D. ἄξι-ω, α, ω		D. ἄξι-οις, αις, οῖς
A. ἄξι-ον, αν, ον		A. ἄξι-ους, ας, α
V. ἄξι-ε, α, ον.		V. ἄξι-οι, αι, α.
	G. D. ἄξι-οιν, αιν, οιν	

1. Some adjectives of this form are contracted ; as, χρύσ-ος, -οῦς, χρύσ-η, -ῆ, χρύσ-ον, -οῦν, &c. ἀπλ-ός, οῦς, ἀπλ-ή, -ῆ, ἀπλ-όν, -οῦν. See second declension, page 7.

2. Compounds in *ος*, and many others, have but two terminations ; as, ὁ, ἡ ἀθάνατος, το ἀθάνατον.

LESSON ON ADJECTIVES IN **ος**.

- Ἀγαθὸς φίλος ἐστὶ πιστὸς ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἔργῳ.  
 Ὁ Κύριος ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ νάῳ ἁγίῳ.  
 Ὁ νόμος τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστὶν) ἄμωμος, ἡ μαρτυρία τοῦ Κυρίου (ἐστὶ) πιστή.  
 Ὁ Θεὸς (ἐστὶ) κριτὴς, δίκαιος καὶ ἰσχυρός.  
 Ὁ καιρὸς ὃ ἐμὸς οὐκ ἔπαρσεν\* ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὃ ὑμέτερος πάντοτε ἐστὶν ἑτοιμός.  
 Ὁ βίος τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ μακάριος.  
 Φθόνος ἐστὶ λύπη ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγαθοῖς.  
 Φίλοι εἰσὶν οἱ ἀληθινοὶ θησαυροὶ ἐν τοῖς κακοῖς.  
 Τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Δαιδάλου εἰσὶ θαυμαστά.  
 Ὁ πλοῦτός ἐστὶ θνητός, ἡ δόξα ἀθάνατος.  
 Ὁ ζυγός μου χρηστός (ἐστὶ) καὶ τὸ φορτίον μου ελαφρόν ἐστι.  
 Πόση ἐστὶν ἡ ὥρα ; ἐστὶν ὥρα τρίτη τῆς ἡμέρας.  
 Τὰ ἀδύνατα παρὰ ἀνθρώποις, δύνατά ἐστι παρὰ Θεῷ.  
 Ὁ νόμος (ἐστὶν) ἅγιος, καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἁγία, καὶ δικαία.  
 Ὁ λόγος σου ἀλήθειά ἐστι.  
 Ἡ σωτηρία τῶν δικαίων ἐστὶ παρὰ Κυρίῳ.  
 Οἱ ὀφθαλμοί σου εἰσὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς πιστοὺς τῆς γῆς.  
 Ἡ βασιλεία σου ἐστὶ βασιλεία αἰώνος.

\* From **παρίστωμι**, to be present.

## ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN ος-η-ο.

Four adjectives, viz. ἄλλος, τοιοῦτος, τηλικούτος, and τοσοῦτος, and four pronouns, viz. ὅς, αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος and οὗτος, have the neuter of the nominative singular in ο.

Ἄλλος, another.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἄλλ-ος, η, ο	N. A. ἄλλ-ω, α, ω	N. ἄλλ-οι, αι, α
G. ἄλλ-ου, ης, ου	G. D. ἄλλ-οιν, αιν, οιν	G. ἄλλ-ων, ων, ων
D. ἄλλ-υ, η, υ		D. ἄλλ-οις, αις, οἰς
A. ἄλλ-ον, ην, ο.		A. ἄλλ-ους, ας, α.

So likewise αὐτός, he, himself; ἐκεῖνος, that one, he; ὅς, who.

Ἐμαυτοῦ, of myself; σεαυτοῦ, of thyself; ἑαυτοῦ, of himself; and genitive plural ἀλλήλων, of one another, are declined in the same manner. Ἐαυτοῦ is often contracted into αὐτοῦ, and σεαυτοῦ into σαυτοῦ.

Οὗτος, this one, is compounded of ὅ and αὐτός, and is thus declined.

SINGULAR.		
N. οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
G. τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D. τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A. τοῦτον	ταύτην	τοῦτο.
DUAL.		
N. A. τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ
G. D. τούτοι	ταύται	τούτοι
PLURAL.		
N. οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G. τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D. τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A. τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

In the same manner are declined, τοιοῦτος, τηλικούτος, and τοσοῦτος.

Ταῦτα, in the nominative and accusative plural, must be carefully distinguished from ταῦτά, the same, which is formed by uniting τα and αὐτά.

## LESSON ON ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN ος-η-ο.

Μετὰ τὸν θάνατον ἡμῶν ἐστὶ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἄλ λ ο ς βίος.

Ἐ κ ε ῖ ν ό ς ἐστὶ κλέπτῃς καὶ ληστῆς.

Α ὕ τ ό ς χρηστός ἐστὶν ἐπὶ ἀχαρίστους καὶ πονηρούς.

Μακάριός (ἐστὶν) ὁ δοῦλος ἐ κ ε ῖ ν ο ς.

Ἡ ἀρετὴ καθ' ἐ α υ τ ῇ ν ἐστὶ καλή.

Ἄξιός γάρ ὁ ἐργάτης τοῦ μισθοῦ α ὕ τ ο ῦ ἐστὶν.

Ο ὔ τ ο ς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ νόμος καὶ οἱ προφῆται.

Ἡ βασιλεία ἡ ἐμὴ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου τ ο ὑ τ ο υ.

Ο ὔ τ ό ς ἐστὶν ὁ ἀληθινὸς Θεὸς καὶ ἡ ζωὴ αἰώνιος.

Α ὕ τ η ἡ ἀσθένεια οὐκ ἔστι πρὸς θάνατον, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς δόξης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ σοφία τοῦ κόσμου τ ο ὑ τ ο υ μωρία παρὰ τῷ Θεῷ ἐστὶν.

Οὐκ ἔστι μαθητῆς ὑπὲρ τὸν διδάσκαλον, οὐδὲ ὁ δοῦλος ὑπὲρ τὸν κύριον α ὕ τ ο ῦ.

Ἐκ τῶν τ ο ι ο ὑ τ ω ν ἐστὶν ἡ βασιλεία τῶν οὐρανῶν.

Πέτρος καὶ οἱ ἄ λ λ ο ι μαθηταὶ εἰσι σὺν α ὕ τ ῳ.

Ἰδὲ ἀληθῶς Ἰσραηλίτης, ἐν ᾧ ὁ λόγος οὐκ ἔστι.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

The genitive has one syllable more than the nominative.

The terminations are nine, viz. α, ι, υ, ω, ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

The pronoun, *τις*, *who*, or *some one*, is varied according to this declension.

## SINGULAR.

	a month.	hope.	a body.	who ?
N.	ὁ, μῆν	ἡ, ἐλπ-ίς	τό, σῶμ-α	τίς, τί
G.	μην-ός	ἐλπί-δος	σώμα-τος	τίν-ος
D.	μην-ί	ἐλπί-δι	σώμα-τι	τί-νι
A.	μῆν-α	ἐλπί-δα*	σῶμ-α	τίν-α, τί
V.	μῆν	ἐλπ-ίς	σῶμ-α	

## DUAL.

N.A.V.	μῆν-ς	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τε	τίν-ς
G.D.	μην-οῖν	ἐλπί-δοιν	σώμα-τοιν	τίν-οιν

## PLURAL.

N.	μῆν-ες	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τα	τίν-ες, τίν-α
G.	μην-ῶν	ἐλπί-δων	σώμα-των	τίν-ων
D.	μην-ί	ἐλπί-σι	σώμα-σι	τίσ-ι
A.	μῆν-ας	ἐλπί-δας	σώμα-τα	τίν-ας, τίν-α.
V.	μῆν-ες	ἐλπί-δες	σώμα-τα	

*πατήρ*, *μήτηρ*, *γαστήρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, and *ανήρ*, are contracted.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. πατ-ήρ	N. A. V.	N. πατ-έρες
G. πατ-έρος, ρός	πατ-έρε, ρε	G. πατ-έρων
D. πατ-έρι, ρί	G. D.	D. πατ-ράσι
A. πατ-έρα	πατ-έροι, ροῖν	A. πατ-έρας
V. πάτ-ερ		V. πατ-έρες
Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. Ἄν-ήρ	N. A. V.	N. ἀν-έρες, ὄρες
G. ἀν-έρος, ὀρός	ἀν-έρε, ὄρε	G. ἀν-ερῶν, ὀρῶν
D. ἀν-έρι, ὀρί	G. D.	D. ἀν-δράσι
A. ἀν-έρα, ὄρα	ἀν-εροι, ὀροῖν	A. ἀν-έρας, ὄρας
V. ἄν-ερ		V. ἀν-έρες, ὄρες

\* Nouns in *ις*, *υς*, *αυς*, and *ους*, whose genitive is in *ος* pure, have commonly the accusative singular in *ν*, as N. *βέτρυς*, A. *βετρυν*; *βοῦς*, *βοός*, A. *βοῦν*; *ἰχθύς*, A. *ἰχθύν*.



## LESSON ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Ὁ μὴ ν οὗτός ἐστιν ἀρχὴ μ η ν ὦ ν.

Ὁ Κύριος ἐστὶν ἡ ἐ λ π ῖ ς μου εἰς τὸν α ἰ ὦ ν α.<sup>1</sup>

Καὶ ἡ χ ε ῖ ρ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστὶν ἐκ' αὐτοῖς.

Ὁ θρονὸς αὐτοῦ (ἐστὶ) φ λ ὀ ξ π υ ρ ὅ ς.<sup>2</sup>

Τὸ σ ῶ μα ὑμῶν ἐστὶ ναὸς τοῦ ἁγίου π ν ε ὺ μ α τ ὅ ς.<sup>3</sup>

Οὐκ ἔστι προφήτης ἄτιμος, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ π α τ ρ ῖ δ ῖ<sup>4</sup> αὐτοῦ.

Ὁ δειλὸς, τῆς π α τ ρ ῖ δ ὅ ς<sup>4</sup> προδότης ἐστί.

Οἱ δὲ γ ῖ γ α ν τ ε ς<sup>5</sup> ἦσαν (were) ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐν ταῖς ἡμεραῖς ἐκεῖναις.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κεφαλὴ τῆς γ υ ν α ἰ κ ὅ ς.<sup>6</sup>

Ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σ α ρ κ ὅ ς, καὶ ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ π α τ ρ ὅ ς,<sup>7</sup> ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου, ἐστίν.

Τ ῖ ν ο ς (ἐστίν) ἡ ε ἰ κ ὶ ν αὕτη καὶ ἡ ἐπιγραφὴ;

Τίς ἐστὶν ἡ μ ἡ τ η ρ μου, καὶ τ ῖ ν ε ς εἰσὶν οἱ ἀδελφοί μου;

Ἀγαθῶν οἱ θεοὶ δ ο τ ῆ ρ έ ς<sup>8</sup> εἰσι.

Τ ῖ ς θεὸς ἐστὶ πλὴν τοῦ Κυρίου.

Τὸ γὰρ φ ρ ὅ ν η μα τοῦ σ α ρ κ ὅ ς (ἐστὶ) θάνατος: τὸ δὲ φ ρ ὅ ν η μα τοῦ π ν ε ὺ μ α τ ὅ ς (ἐστὶ) ζωὴ καὶ εἰρήνη.

Ἐν χ ε ῖ ρ ῖ Κυρίου ἐστὶ ἐξουσία τῆς γῆς.

Ἡ δὲ τροφή αὐτοῦ ἦν (was) ἀ κ ρ ῖ δ ε ς<sup>9</sup> καὶ μέλι ἄγριου.

Ἦν (was) ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ἡ χ ε ῖ ρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἦν ξηρά.

Καὶ π ο ἰ μ έ ν ε ς<sup>10</sup> ἦσαν (were) ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ αὐτῇ σὺν τοῖς προβάτοις αὐτῶν.

---

(1) From αἰών. (2) πῦρ. (3) πνεῦμα. (4) πατρίς.  
(5) γίγας. (6) γυνή. (7) πατήρ. (8) δοτής. (9)  
ἀκρίς. (10) ποιμήν.

## ATTIC GENITIVE.

Many nouns in *ις*, *ι*, *υς*, *εως*, have the genitive in *εως*, and the nominative plural in *εις*, after the Attic Dialect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. κρίσ-ις (a trial.)	N. A. V.	N. κρίσ-εις
G. κρίσ-εως	κρίσ-εε	G. κρίσ-έων
D. κρίσ-ει	G. D.	D. κρίσ-εσι
A. κρίσ-ιν	κρίσ-έων	A. κρίσ-εις
V. κρίσ-ι		V. κρίσ-εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. βασιλ-εύς (a king.)	N. A. V.	N. βασιλ-εῖς
G. βασιλ-έως	βασιλ-έε	G. βασιλ-έων
D. βασιλ-εῖ	G. D.	D. βασιλ-εῦσι
A. βασιλ-έα	βασιλ-έοιν	A. βασιλ-έας or εἷς
V. βασιλ-εῦ		V. βασιλ-εῖς

## CONTRACTS.

Some nouns of the third declension are contracted. Those in *ος* are neuter; those in *ης* feminine, except names of men.

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τριήρ-ης (a galley.)	N. A. V.	N. τριήρ-εες, εις
G. τριήρ-εος, ους	τριήρ-εε, η	G. τριήρ-έων, ὧν
D. τριήρ-εῖ, ει	G. D.	D. τριήρ-εσι
A. τριήρ-εα, η	τριήρ-έοιν, οῖν	A. τριήρ-εας, εις
V. τριήρ-εε		V. τριήρ-εες, εις

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
N. τεῖχ-ος (a wall.)	N. A. V.	N. τεῖχ-εα, η
G. τεῖχ-εος, ους	τεῖχ-εε, η	G. τεῖχ-έων, ὧν
D. τεῖχ-εῖ, ει	G. D.	D. τεῖχ-εσι
A. τεῖχ-ος	τεῖχ-έοιν, οῖν	A. τεῖχ-εα, η
V. τεῖχ-ος		V. τεῖχ-εα, η

The contractions in *ως* and *ω*, and those in *ας* being of rare occurrence, are here omitted.

## LESSON ON THE ATTIC GENITIVE AND CONTRACTS.

Νῦν κ ρ ί σ ι ς ἐστὶ τοῦ κόσμου τουτοῦ.

Ὁ θάνατός ἐστι δ ι α λ υ σ ι ς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος.<sup>1</sup>

Ἡ φύ σ ι ς ἄνευ μ α θ ή σ ε ω ς<sup>2</sup> ἐστὶ τυφλὸν (χρῆμα.)

Ἡ π ί σ τ ι ς χωρὶς ἔργων νεκρά ἐστίν.

Οὗ γὰρ οὐκ ἔστι νόμος, οὐδὲ π α ρ ά β α σ ί ς (ἐστίν.)

Ὁ αἶψ ἐστίν ὑγρὸς καὶ θερμὸς κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φύ σ ι ν.

Διαφοροὶ εἰσὶ φύσεις βροτῶν.

Τίς ἐστίν οὗτος ὁ β α σ ι λ ε ὺ ς τῆς δοξῆς ;

Καθὼς ὁ λαὸς ἐστίν, οὕτως ὁ ἱ ε ρ ε ὺ ς (ἐστίν.)

Ὁ δὲ μαθητὴς ἐκεῖνος ἦν γνωστὸς τῷ ἀ ρ χ ι ε ρ ε ῖ.<sup>4</sup>

### CONTRACTS.

Τίς οὗτός ἐστι ; Σ ω κ ρ ά τ η ς, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.

Ἡ Μανδάνη, Ἀ σ τ υ ά γ ο υ ς<sup>5</sup> ἦν (was) θυγάτηρ.

Ἦσαν *there were* πέντε τ ρ ί η ρ ε ι ς ἐν τῇ λημένι ἐκείνῃ.

Καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἦν τ ε ῖ χ ο ς ἐκ δεξιῶν καὶ τ ε ῖ χ ο ς ἐξ εὐωνύμων.

Τοῦτό ἐστι σ κ ό τ ο ς καὶ οὐ φῶς.

Ὁ οἶκος τοῦ Θεοῦ (ἐστίν) ἐπ' ἄκρου τῶν ὀ ρ έ ω ν.<sup>6</sup>

Αὕτη ὑμῶν ἐστίν ἡ ὥρα καὶ ἡ ἐξουσία τοῦ σ κ ό τ ο υ ς.<sup>7</sup>

Ἐλπὶς κακοῦ π έ ρ δ ο υ ς ἐστὶν ἀρχὴ ζημίας.

Π λ ή θ ο ς δὲ σοφῶν (ἐστίν) σωτηρία κόσμου.

Ἡ πηγὴ ἐστίν ἐν τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ ὄ ρ ε ι.

Ἡ κ τ ή σ ι ς τῶν φίλων ἐστὶν οὐδαμῶς σὺν βίᾳ, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον  
σὺν εὐεργεσίᾳ.

Τοῦτό ἐστίν ὁ ν ε ι ὀ ς ἀθάνατον.

Ἴσχυς καὶ τεῖχος καὶ ὄπλον σοφοῦ ἐστὶ φρόνησις.

---

(1) σῶμα. (2) μαθήσις. (4) ἀρχιερεὺς  
(5) Ἀστυάγης. (6) ὄρος. (7) σκότος.

*Adjectives of three endings in the third Declension.*

In the feminine these follow the first declension.

Sing.			Sing.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. εἷς	μία	έν (one.)	N. οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν (no one.)
G. ἑνός	μιας	ένός	G. οὐδενός	οὐδεμιας	οὐδενός
D. ἐνί	μιαί	ἐνί	D. οὐδενί	οὐδεμιαί	οὐδενί
A. ἕνα	μίαν	έν.	A. οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν.

Sing. (all.)			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	F.	N.	N. A. V.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.
N. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν	π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν	π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν	N. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	N. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	N. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	N. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	N. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	N. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν
G. π-αντί, ᾱση, αντί	π-αντί, ᾱση, αντί	π-αντί, ᾱση, αντί	G. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	G. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	G. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	G. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	G. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	G. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν
D. π-αντί, ᾱση, αντί	π-αντί, ᾱση, αντί	π-αντί, ᾱση, αντί	D. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	D. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	D. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	D. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	D. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	D. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν
A. π-άντα, ᾱσαν, ᾶν	π-άντα, ᾱσαν, ᾶν	π-άντα, ᾱσαν, ᾶν	A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	A. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν
V. π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν	π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν	π-ᾱς, ᾱσα, ᾶν	V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν	V. π-άντε, ᾱσα, ᾶν

Sing. (short.)			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	F.	N.	N. A. V.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.
N. βραχ-ύς, εἷα -ύ	βραχ-ύς, εἷα -ύ	βραχ-ύς, εἷα -ύ	N. βραχ-έτε	N. βραχ-έτε	N. βραχ-έτε	N. βραχ-έτε	N. βραχ-έτε	N. βραχ-έτε
G. βραχ-έος, εἷας -έος	βραχ-έος, εἷας -έος	βραχ-έος, εἷας -έος	G. βραχ-έτε	G. βραχ-έτε	G. βραχ-έτε	G. βραχ-έτε	G. βραχ-έτε	G. βραχ-έτε
D. βραχ-εῖ-εἷ, εἷα -εἷ-εἷ	βραχ-εῖ-εἷ, εἷα -εἷ-εἷ	βραχ-εῖ-εἷ, εἷα -εἷ-εἷ	D. βραχ-έτε	D. βραχ-έτε	D. βραχ-έτε	D. βραχ-έτε	D. βραχ-έτε	D. βραχ-έτε
A. βραχ-ύν, εἷαν -ύ	βραχ-ύν, εἷαν -ύ	βραχ-ύν, εἷαν -ύ	A. βραχ-έτε	A. βραχ-έτε	A. βραχ-έτε	A. βραχ-έτε	A. βραχ-έτε	A. βραχ-έτε
V. βραχ-ύ	βραχ-ύ	βραχ-ύ	V. βραχ-έτε	V. βραχ-έτε	V. βραχ-έτε	V. βραχ-έτε	V. βραχ-έτε	V. βραχ-έτε

Others of this form being less common, are here omitted. Μηδείς is declined like οὐδεῖς.

Πολύς and μέγας borrow the feminine and the plural from the obsolete πολλός and μέγας.

Sing. (much.)			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	F.	N.	N. A. V.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.
N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ	N. πολ-ύς -λή -ύ
G. πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	G. πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	G. πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	G. πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	G. πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	G. πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού	G. πολλ-ού -ῆς -ού
D. πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	D. πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	D. πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	D. πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	D. πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	D. πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ	D. πολλ-ῶ -ῇ -ῶ
A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ	A. πολ-ύν -λήν -ύ
V. πολ-ύ	πολ-ύ	πολ-ύ	V. πολ-ύ	V. πολ-ύ	V. πολ-ύ	V. πολ-ύ	V. πολ-ύ	V. πολ-ύ

Sing. (great.)			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	F.	N.	N. A. V.	N.	F.	N.	F.	N.
N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α	μέγ-ας -άλη -α	μέγ-ας -άλη -α	N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α	N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α	N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α	N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α	N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α	N. μέγ-ας -άλη -α
G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου	G. μεγάλ-ου -ης -ου
D. μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	D. μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	D. μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	D. μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	D. μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	D. μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω	D. μεγάλ-ω -ῃ -ω
A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α	μέγ-αν -άλην -α	μέγ-αν -άλην -α	A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α	A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α	A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α	A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α	A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α	A. μέγ-αν -άλην -α
V. μέγ-α	μέγ-α	μέγ-α	V. μέγ-α	V. μέγ-α	V. μέγ-α	V. μέγ-α	V. μέγ-α	V. μέγ-α

*Lesson on Adjectives of three endings in the third declension.*

Εἷς ἐστὶ Θεός, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλος πλὴν αὐτοῦ.

Οὐδείς (ἐστὶν) ἀγαθός, εἰ μὴ εἷς, ὁ Θεός.

Καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν ἄλλῳ οὐδενὶ ἡ σωτηρία.

Ὁ Θεός φῶς ἐστὶ, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδέμια.

Πᾶς ἀγαθός ἐστὶ μακάριος, καὶ πᾶς κακὸς ἄθλιος.

Πᾶν δὲ οὐκ ἐκ πίστεως, ἁμαρτία ἐστίν.

Αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτῆς (εἰσὶ) ὁδοὶ καλαί, καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ τρίβοι αὐτῆς ἐν εἰρήνῃ.

Καὶ ὁ φόβος ὑμῶν ἐστὶν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς θηρίοις τῆς γῆς, καὶ ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ πετεινὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἐπὶ πάντα τοὺς ἰχθύας<sup>1</sup> τῆς θαλάσσης.

Βραχύς (ἐστὶν) ὁ βίος, ἡ δὲ τέχνη μακρά.

Ἡ καρδία σου οὐκ ἔστιν εὐθεῖα<sup>2</sup> ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Αἱ ἐντολαὶ αὐτοῦ βαρεῖαι<sup>3</sup> οὐκ εἰσὶν.

Δίκαιός ἐστι ὁ Κύριος, καὶ εὐθεῖς<sup>3</sup> αἱ κρίσεις αὐτοῦ.

Βραχεῖά<sup>3</sup> (ἐστὶ) τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.

Καὶ ἡ γῆ (ἐστὶ) πλατεῖα<sup>4</sup> ἐναντίον ὑμῶν.

Βαρεῖά<sup>5</sup> (ἐστὶν) ἡ δουλεία ἐπὶ τὸν λαὸν τοῦτον.

Ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Πατρὸς μου μοναὶ πολλαὶ εἰσὶν.

Ἡ πόλις (ἐστὶ) πλατεῖα<sup>4</sup> καὶ μεγέλη, καὶ ὁ λαὸς ὀλίγος ἐν αὐτῇ.

Εἰσὶν ἔθνη πολλὰ καὶ βασιλεῖς μεγάλοι ἐν τῇ γῇ.

Τὸ ἔλεός σου (ἐστὶ) μέγα ἐπ' ἐμέ.

Ῥίζα γὰρ πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶν ἡ φιλαργυρία.

Πάντων τέλος (ἐστὶ) ὁ θάνατος.

(1) ἰχθύς. (2) εὐθεῖς. (3) βραχύς. (4) πλατεῖς  
(5) βαρεῖς.

*Terminations of Participles.*Pres. 1st Future, and 2d  
Aorist Active.

## Sing.

N. ῥύπλ-ων, οὔσα, ον  
 G. ῥύπλ-οντος, ούσης, οντος  
 D. ῥύπλ-οντι, ούση, οντι  
 A. ῥύπλ-οντα, ούσαν, ον  
 V. ῥύπλ-ων, οὔσα, ον.

## Dual.

N. A. V. ῥύπλ-οντε, οὔσα, οντε  
 G. D. ῥύπλ-όντοιν, ούσαιν, όντοιν

## Plural.

N. ῥύπλ-οντες, οὔσαι, οντα  
 G. ῥύπλ-όντων, οὔσων, όντων  
 D. ῥύπλ-ουσι, ούσαις, οὔσι  
 A. ῥύπλ-οντας, ούσας, οντα  
 V. ῥύπλ-οντες, οὔσαι, οντα.

## 2d Future Active.

## Sing.

N. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οὔν  
 G. τυπ-οὔντος, έσης, οὔντος  
 D. τυπ-οὔντι, έση, οὔντι  
 A. τυπ-οὔντα, οὔσαν, οὔν  
 V. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οὔν.

## Dual.

N. A. V. τυπ-οὔντε, οὔσα, οὔντε  
 G. D. τυπ-οὔντοιν, οὔσαιν, οὔντοιν

## Plural.

N. τυπ-οὔντες, οὔσαι, οὔντα  
 G. τυπ-οὔντων, οὔσων, οὔντων  
 D. τυπ-οὔσι, ούσαις, οὔσι  
 A. τυπ-οὔντας, ούσας, οὔντα  
 V. τυπ-οὔντες, οὔσαι, οὔντα.

## Perfect Active and Middle.

## Sing.

N. τετυφ-ῶς, υῖα, ός  
 G. τετυφ-ότος, υῖας, ότος  
 D. τετυφ-ότι, υῖα, ότι  
 A. τετυφ-ότα, υῖαν, ός  
 V. τετυφ-ῶς, υῖα, ός.

## Dual.

N. A. V. τετυφ-ότες, υῖα, ότες  
 G. D. τετυφ-ότοιν, υῖαιν, ότοιν.

## Plural.

N. τετυφ-ότες, υῖαι, ότα  
 G. τετυφ-ότων, υῖων, ότων  
 D. τετυφ-όσι, υῖαίς, όσι  
 A. τετυφ-ότας, υῖας, ότα  
 V. τετυφ-ότες, υῖαι, ότα.

1st and 2d Aorist Pass. and  
2d Conj. of Verbs in μι.

## Sing.

N. τυφθ-είς, εῖσα, έν  
 G. τυφθ-έντος, εῖσης, έντος  
 D. τυφθ-έντι, εῖση, έντι  
 A. τυφθ-έντα, εῖσαν, έν  
 V. τυφθ-είς, εῖσα, έν.

## Dual.

N. A. V. τυφθ-έντε, εῖσα, έντε  
 G. D. τυφθ-έντοιν, εῖσαιν, έντοιν

## Plural.

N. τυφθ-έντες, εῖσαι, έντα  
 G. τυφθ-έντων, εῖσων, έντων  
 D. τυφθ-εῖσι, εῖσαις, εῖσι  
 A. τυφθ-έντας, εῖσας, έντα  
 V. τυφθ-έντες, εῖσαι, έντα.

## Participle present of Verbs in μι.

Sing.	
N.	διδ-ούς, οὔσα, όν
G.	διδ-όντος, ούσης, όντος
D.	διδ-όντι, ούση, όντι
A.	διδ-όντα, οὔσαν, όν
V.	διδ-ούς, οὔσα, όν.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	διδ-όντε, ούσα, όντε
G. D.	διδ-όντοιν, ούσαιν, οντοιν.
Plural.	
N.	διδ-όντες, οὔσαι, όντα
G.	διδ-όντων, ουσών, όντων
D.	διδ-ούσι, ούσαις, οὔσι
A.	διδ-όντας, ούσας, όντα
V.	διδ-όντες, οὔσαι, οντα.

Sing.	
N.	ζευγν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν
G.	ζευγν-ύντος, ὕσης, ὕντος
D.	ζευγν-ύντι, ὕση, ὕντι
A.	ζευγν-ύντα, ὕσαν, ὕν
V.	ζευγν-ύς, ὕσα, ὕν.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	ζευγν-ύντε, ὕσα, ὕντε
G. D.	ζευγν-ύντοιν, ὕσαιν, ὕντοιν.
Plural.	
N.	ζευγν-ύντες, ὕσαι, ὕντα
G.	ζευγν-ύντων, ὕσων, ὕντων
D.	ζευγν-ύσι, ὕσαις, ὕσι
A.	ζευγν-ύντας, ὕσας, ὕντα
V.	ζευγν-ύντες, ὕσαι, ὕντα.

## Perfect Middle Ionic.

Sing.	
N.	ἔσθ-ώς, ῥσθαι, ῥσθ
G.	ἔσθ-ῥσθος, ῥσθης, ῥσθος
D.	ἔσθ-ῥσθι, ῥσθῃ, ῥσθι
A.	ἔσθ-ῥσθα, ῥσθαν, ῥσθ
V.	ἔσθ-ώς, ῥσθαι, ῥσθ.
Dual.	
N. A. V.	ἔσθ-ῥσθε, ῥσθα, ῥσθε
G. D.	ἔσθ-ῥσθοιν, ῥσθαιν, ῥσθοιν.

Plural.	
N.	ἔσθ-ῥσθες, ῥσθαι, ῥσθα
G.	ἔσθ-ῥσθων, ῥσθών, ῥσθων
D.	ἔσθ-ῥσθι, ῥσθαις, ῥσθι
A.	ἔσθ-ῥσθας, ῥσθας, ῥσθα
V.	ἔσθ-ῥσθες, ῥσθαι, ῥσθα.

These Participles should not be committed to memory, until the pupil has need of them in the lesson on participles in Part Second.

*Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.*

Plural.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. <i>τρεις, τρία</i> (three.)		N. <i>τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα</i> (four.)	
G. <i>τριῶν</i>		G. <i>τεσσάρων</i>	
D. <i>τρισί</i>		D. <i>τέσσαρσι</i>	
A. <i>τρεῖς, τρία.</i>		A. <i>τέσσαρας, τέσσαρα.</i>	

Sing.		Dual.	Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. F. & N.	M. & F.	N.
N. <i>ἀληθ—ής, ἐς</i> (true.)		N. A. V. <i>ἀληθ—ε, ἥ</i>	N. <i>ἀληθ—έες-εῖς,</i>	<i>ἐα-ῆ</i>
G. <i>ἀληθ—έος, οὔς</i>			G. <i>ἀληθ—έων</i>	<i>ῶν</i>
D. <i>ἀληθ—εί, εῖ</i>			D. <i>ἀληθ—έσι</i>	
A. <i>ἀληθ—ἐα-ῆ, ἐς</i>		G. D. <i>ἀληθ—έοιν, οῖν</i>	A. <i>ἀληθ-εας-εῖς,</i>	<i>ἐα-ῆ</i>
V. <i>ἀληθέες.</i>			V. <i>ἀληθ—έες-εῖς,</i>	<i>ἐα-ῆ</i>

Sing.		Dual.	Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. F. & N.	M. & F.	N.
N. <i>ἄφρ—ων, ον</i> (foolish.)		N. A. V. <i>ἄφρ—ονε</i>	N. <i>ἄφρ-ονες,</i>	<i>ονα</i>
G. <i>ἄφρ—ονος</i>			G. <i>ἄφρ—όνων</i>	
D. <i>ἄφρ—ονι</i>			D. <i>ἄφρ-οσι</i>	
A. <i>ἄφρ—ονα, ον</i>		G. D. <i>ἄφρ—όνειν</i>	A. <i>ἄφρ-ονας,</i>	<i>ονα</i>
V. <i>ἄφρ—ον</i>			V. <i>ἄφρ-ονες,</i>	<i>ονα</i>

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like *ἄφρων*, except that in some instances the terminations in *ονα* are contracted into *ω*; as, *μειζω* for *μειζονα* and those in *ονες* and *ονας* into *ους*; as, *μειζους* for *μειζονες*.

The remaining adjectives of this form being less common, are here omitted.



*Lesson on Adjectives of two endings in the third Declension.*

Ἐν ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ χώρᾳ εἰσὶ πόλεις τέσσαρες.

Ἡ κρίσις ἡ ἐμὴ ἀληθής ἐστι.

Ἡ λίμνη ἐστὶ μεγάλη, καὶ βαθεῖα, καὶ πλήρης ἰχθύων.

Οὗτος ἀληθής ἐστι, καὶ ἀδικία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἔστιν.

Δόξα καὶ πλοῦτος ἄνευ συνέσεως<sup>1</sup> οὐκ εἰσὶ ἀσφαλῆς<sup>2</sup> κτήματα.<sup>3</sup>

Αἱ ὁδοὶ τῶν ἀσβεσῶν<sup>4</sup> εἰσι σκοτειναί.

Δύο ἀνθρώπων ἡ μαρτυρία ἀληθής ἐστιν.

Οὗτος ὁ λαὸς ἀπειθής ἐστι.

Ὁδὸς εὐσεβῶν<sup>5</sup> εὐθεῖα ἐστιν.

Αὕτη ἦν πλήρης ἀγαθῶν ἔργων.

Υἱὸς ἄφρων (ἐστὶ) λύπη τῇ μητρί.

Ἡ καρδία ἀφρόνων ἐστὶ ἐν οἰκίῳ εὐφροσύνης.

Ἡ Σικελία (ἐστὶ) νῆσος εὐδαίμων.

Αἱ πόλεις ταυτῆς τῆς χώρας εἰσὶ εὐδαίμονες καὶ μεγάλοι.

Καρδίαι τῶν ἀφρόνων οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς<sup>2</sup> εἰσι.

Αἱ χεῖρες αὐτοῦ ἦσαν ἀσθενεῖς<sup>5</sup> ἐν ἐκεῖνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

---

(1) σύνεσις. (2) ἀσφαλής. (3) κτήμα. (4) ἀσβεβής.  
(5) εὐσεβής.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are regularly compared by adding *τερος* and *τατος* to the positive ; as, *ἀπλοῦς* (simple) *ἀπλούστερος*, *ἀπλούστατος*.

1. *ος* drops *ς* ; as, *δίκαιος* (just) *δικαιότερος*, *δικαιότατος* ; and if the penult is short, changes *ο* into *ω* ; as, *σοφός* (wise) *σοφώτερος*, *σοφώτατος*.

Sometimes a letter is dropped ; as, *φίλος*, *φίλτερος*, *φίλτατος*, for *φιλώτερος*, *φιλώτατος*.

2. *εις* is changed into *ες* ; as, *χαρίεις* (pleasant) *χαριέστερος*, *χαριέστατος*.

3. *ας*, *ης*, and *υς* add *τερος* and *τατος* to the neuter ; as, *μέλας*, *μέλαν*, (black) *μελάντερος*, *μελάντατος* ; *ἀσθενής*, *ἀσθενές*, (weak) *ἀσθενέστερος*, *ἀσθενέστατος* ; *πρέσβυς*, *πρέσβυ*, (old) *πρεσβύτερος*, *πρεσβύτατος*.

4. In *ων* and *ην* the addition is made to the nominative plural ; as, *σώφρων*, (wise) *σώφρονες*, *σωφρονέστερος*, *σωφρονέστατος* ; *τέρην* (tender) *τέρενες*, *τερενέστερος*, *τερενέστατος*.

5. *ξ* turns *ες* of the nominative plural into *ίστερος*, *ίστατος* ; as, *ἄρπαξ* (rapacious) *ἄρπαγες* ; *ἄρπαγίστερος*, *ἄρπαγίστατος*.

A few dissyllables in *υς* have, besides the regular comparison, another in *ιων* ; as, *γλυκύς* (sweet) *γλυκίων*, *γλυκίστος*.

The termination *ιων* is sometimes changed with the preceding consonant into *-σων*, and by the Attics into *-των* ; as, *ἐλαχύς* (small)

{	<i>ἐλάσσων</i> ,	<i>ἐλάχιστος</i> .
	<i>ἥσων</i> ,	<i>ἥκιστος</i> , from

obsolete *ἥκυσ*.

A few adjectives in *ος* derived from substantives, have, besides their regular comparison, another in *ων* and *ιστος*, from the original substantive ; as,

*καλός*, fair, (from *κάλλος*) *καλλίων* *κάλλιστος*.  
*ἐχθρός*, hostile, (from *ἐχθος*) *ἐχθίων*, *ἐχθιστος*.

Some are more irregular.

*πολύς* (much) *πλείων* (more) *πλείστος* (most)  
*μέγας* (great) *μεῖζων* (greater) *μέγιστος* (greatest)  
*πρό.* prep. (before) *πρότερος* (early) *πρῶτος* (first)  
*ὑψι.* adv. (high) *ὑψιστος* (highest)

good.            better.            best.

*ἀγαθός* { *ἀμείνων* ;  
                  { *ἀρείων*,    *ἄριστος*, from \**Αρης*, Mars.  
*ἀγαθός* { *κρείσσω* } *κράτιστος*, from *κράτος* strength.  
                  { *κρείττων*, }  
*ἀγαθός*, *βελτίων* *βέλτιστος*.  
*κακός* (bad) *κακίων* (worse) *κάκιστος*, (worst)  
*κακός* (bad) *χειρόν*, *χείριστος*, from *χέρη*.

## ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. The comparative degree governs the genitive when *ἢ*, *than*, is omitted.

II. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

*Lesson on the Comparison of Adjectives.*

Σὺ εἶ δικαιοτέρος ἐμοῦ.

Οὗτοι οἱ νόμοι εἰσὶ δικαιοτάτοι πάντων.

Ὁ διδάσκαλος σοφώτερός ἐστι τοῦ μαθητοῦ.

Ἡ μέλιττα, πάντων τῶν λοιπῶν ζώων ἐστὶ σοφωτάτη.

Δόξα ἐστὶ ἀσθενὴς ἄγκυρα, πλοῦτος ἀσθενεστέρα.

Ἡ μὲν δύναμις (ἐστὶν) ἐν νεωτέροις, ἡ δὲ φρόνησις ἐν πρεσβυτέροις ἐστίν.

Πρεσβύτατον (χρήμα) τῶν ἀπάντων ἐστὶ Θεός.

Οὐδὲν γλυκίον ἐστὶ τῆς πατρίδος.

Οὐδὲν ἐστὶν ἔχθιον κακῆς βουλῆς.

Ἡ καλλιέστη ὁδὸς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή.

Ὁ πιστὸς ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ, καὶ ἐν πολλῷ πιστὸς ἐστίν.

Μετ' ἡμῶν εἰσι πλείονες ἢ μετ' αὐτοῦ.

Οἱ πλεῖστοι ἄνθρωποι εἰσι κακοί.

Οὐκ ἐστὶ δοῦλος μέζων τοῦ Κυρίου αὐτοῦ.

Αἱ μέγισται τῆς Ἑλλάδος πόλεις εἰσὶν Ἡ Σπάρτη καὶ αἱ Ἀθῆναι.

Ῥώμυλος ἦν πρώτος βασιλεὺς τῆς πόλεως Ῥώμης.

Οὔτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι, δοῦλοι τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑψίστου εἰσὶν.

Οἱ νόμοι ἀριστοί εἰσι δικαιοτάτοι.

Οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον φίλου.

Ἡ Σικελία πασῶν τῶν νήσων κρατίστη ἐστίν.

Πόλεμος ἐνδοξος, εἰρήνης αἰσχυρᾶς (ἐστὶ) αἰρετώτερος.

Ἡ φρόνησις καὶ ἡ ὑγίεια εἰσὶ τὰ μέγιστα ἀγαθὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

*Indicative.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plural.
Present, am.		
1. εἰμί, I am,		ἐσμέν, we are,
2. εἶς or εἷ, thou art,	ἐστόν, ἐστάν,	ἐστέ, you are,
3. ἐστί (ν,) he is ;		εἰσὶ (ν,) they are.

## Imperf. was.

1. ἦν, I was,		ἦμεν, we were,
2. ἦς, thou wast,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦτε, you were,
3. ἦ or ἦν, he was ;		ἦσαν, they were.

## Second Imperf. (But little used.)

Ἦ-μην, ἦσο, ἦτο | ἦ-μεθον-σθεν-σθην | ἦ-μεθα-σθε-ντο,

## Fut. shall or will be.

1. ἔσομαι, I will be,	ἐσόμεθον, ἐσόμεθα,	we will be,
2. ἔσῃ, thou wilt be,	ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθε,	you will be,
3. ἔσεται or ἔσται, he will be ;	ἔσονται,	they will be.

*Imperative.*

## Present be.

2. ἴσθι or ἔσο, be thou,	ἔστων, ἔσσε, be ye or you,
3. ἔστω, let him be ;	ἔστων, ἔστωσαν, let them be.

*Subjunctive.*

## Pres. may be.

1. ᾗ, I may be,		ᾗμεν, we may be,
2. ᾗς, thou mayest be,	ᾗτον, ᾗτην,	ᾗτε, you may be,
3. ᾗ, he may be ;		ᾗσι, they may be.

*Optative.*

Pres. εἴην, εἴης, εἴη, εἴητον, εἴητην, εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν,  
 Fut. εἰσαί-μην -ο -το, -μεθον-σθεν, -σθην, -μεθα -σθε -ντο.

Inf. Pres. εἶναι, Fut. ἔσεσθαι, Part. Pres. ὢν,  
 Fut. ἐσόμενος.

## ADDITIONAL RULES OF SYNTAX.

I. Εἰμί, signifying possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

II. Εἰμί, taken for habeo, *to have*, governs the dative.

III. Any adjective may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English.

*Indicative of Εἰμί.*

Ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἐστὶν ἡ σωτηρία τῆς πόλεως.

Οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδὲν κρεῖσσον ἢ φίλος σαφές.

Βεβαιόταται μὲν φιλίαι εἰς γονεῦσι πρὸς παῖδας, καὶ παυσὶν πρὸς γονέας, καὶ ἀδελφοῖς πρὸς ἀδελφοὺς, καὶ γυναῖξι πρὸς ἄνδρας, καὶ ἑταίροις πρὸς ἑταίρους.

Ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις νόσων ἐστὶν ἡ ἀναίδεια.

Ἡ σωφροσύνη ἐστὶν ἐγκράτεια ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν.

Μῆκος γὰρ βίου καὶ ἔτη ζωῆς (εἰσι) ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ αὐτῆς, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ αὐτῆς πλοῦτος καὶ δόξα.

Οἱ δίκαιοι καὶ οἱ σοφοὶ καὶ ἐργασίαι αὐτῶν εἰσι ἐν χειρὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἔργα χειρῶν αὐτοῦ (ἐστι) ἀλήθεια καὶ κρίσις.

Καὶ ἦν ἐκεῖ ἄνθρωπος, καὶ ἡ χεὶρ αὐτοῦ ἡ δεξιὰ ἦν ξηρά.

Καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐσμεν μάρτυρες τῶν ῥημάτων τούτων.

Ἀπαντες οἱ λέοντες εἰσιν ἄλχιμοι.

Αἱ ὁδοὶ αὐτῆς ὁδοὶ καλαὶ (εἰσι,) καὶ πᾶσαι αἱ ἐρίβαι ἐν εἰρήνῃ.

Γνωστὰ ἀπ' αἰῶνός ἐστι τῷ Θεῷ πάντα τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.

Ὁ Θεὸς φῶς ἐστι, καὶ σκοτία ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐστὶν οὐδεμία.

Ὅτι πᾶν τὸ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τῆς σαρκὸς, καὶ ἡ ἐπι-

θυμία τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, καὶ ἡ ἀλαζονεία τοῦ βίου, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ Πατρὸς, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου ἔστιν.

Οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ αἰῶνος τούτου φρονιμώτεροι ὑπὲρ τοὺς υἱοὺς τοῦ φωτὸς εἰς τὴν γενεάν τὴν ἑαυτῶν εἰσὶν.

Κρείσσων γὰρ σοφία λίθων πολυτελῶν, πᾶν δὲ τίμιον οὐκ ἄξιον αὐτῆς ἔστιν.

Εἰσὶν ἔσχατοι οἱ ἔσονται πρῶτοι, καὶ εἰσὶ πρῶτοι οἱ ἔσονται ἔσχατοι.

Οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐχθροὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰσιν.

Εἰ ἤμεν ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις τῶν πατέρων ἡμῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἤμεν κοινωνοὶ αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ αἵματι τῶν προφητῶν.

Οἱ γὰρ ἄρχοντες οὐκ εἰσὶ φόβος τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργων, ἀλλὰ τῶν κακῶν.

Ἡ πίστις χωρὶς τῶν ἔργων νεκρά ἔστιν.

Τυραννὶς χρῆμα μὲν σφαλερόν, πολλοὶ δὲ αὐτῆς ἐρασταὶ εἰσιν.

Ὡς ἀστέρες εἰσὶ τοῦ οὐρανῷ κόσμος,\* οὕτως οἱ οἰκήτορες τὸ κλέος τῆς πόλεως.

Ὁ παλαιὸς οἶνος χρηστότερός ἐστι.

Θησαυρὸς μέγας ἔστιν ἀγαθὸς φίλος.

Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνδρες θεῶν εἰκόνες εἰσιν.

Δίκαιαι καὶ ἀληθιναὶ (εἰσὶ) αἱ ὁδοί σου, ὦ βασιλεῦ τῶν ἁγίων.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἀληθὴς ἔστιν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ ἐν λόγῳ.

Ἡ διαθήκη μου μετὰ σοῦ (ἐστὶ) καὶ ἔσῃ πατὴρ πλήθους ἐθνῶν.

Οὐ γὰρ ἐν λόγῳ ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ ἀλλ' ἐν δυνάμει.

Καὶ ἔσονται πάντες διδασκατοὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Οὐδεὶς ἄδικος ἔσται μοι φίλος.

Ὁ κύων πρὸς τὰς θήρας ἐστὶ χρήσιμος καὶ πρὸς τὴν φυλακὴν.

Ἡ ψυχὴ πλεῖόν ἐστὶ τῆς τροφῆς, καὶ τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἐνδύματος.

---

\* Look for the second meaning of κόσμος.

Ὁ δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτοῦ ἐστίν.

Τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὸ πλάτος καὶ τὸ ὕψος τῆς πόλεως ἴσα ἐστίν.

Ἀρετῆς οὐδὲν χρῆμα σεμνότερον, οὐδὲ βεβαιότερόν ἐστιν.

Αἱ κτήσεις τῆς ἀρετῆς μόναι βέβαιαί εἰσιν.

Πασῶν τῶν ἀρετῶν ἡγεμὼν ἐστίν ἡ εὐσέβεια.

Ἡ τυραννὶς ἀδικίας μήτηρ ἐστίν.

Ἡ φύσις ἄνευ μαθήσεως τυφλὸν (ἐστίν,) ἡ δὲ μαθήσις ἄνευ φύσεως ἐλλιπὲς.

Οὐκ ἐστίν οὐδὲν κρείττον ἢ νόμοι πόλει.

Ὁ Παρνασσὸς μέγα καὶ σύσκιον ὄρος ἐστίν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα ἀρετῆς τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν.

Ἡ Βακτριανὴ χώρα εὐδαιμονεστάτη ἐστὶ καὶ εὐφορωτάτη.

Τύραννοι ἅπαντές (εἰσι) ἐχθροὶ ἐλευθέρια, καὶ νόμοις ἐναντίοι.

Πολὺ ἀπλουστέρα καὶ εὐθύτερα παρ' ἡμῖν ἡ δόδος ἐστίν.

Περσῶν μὲν πολὺ κάλλιστος ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ (ἐστι.)

Μήδων μέντοι, οὗτος ὁ ἐμὸς πάππος κάλλιστός (ἐστι.)

Σοφία μόνη τῶν κτημάτων ἀθάνατός ἐστιν.

Κοινὰ (ἐστι) τὰ κτήματα τῶν φίλων.

Ὅσων κακῶν αἰτία (ἐστί) ἡ ἄγνοια τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

Οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν ἐστὶ οὕτω δύσκολος (κατὰ) τὴν φύσιν.

Αἰρετώτερός (ἐστὶ) καλὸς θάνατος τοῦ αἰσχροῦ βίου.

Αὔλαι αἱ πόλεις ἀσθενέστεραί (εἰσι) τῆς ὑμετέρας.

Ὁ δὲ μικρότερος ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τῶν οὐρανῶν, μείζων αὐτῷ ἐστίν.

Οὐδὲν κτῆμα σοφίας τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν.

Κατὰ τοὺς τοὺς νόμους, καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοὶ ἡ κρίσις ἐστίν.

Ὁ μὲν θερισμὸς πολὺς ἐστίν, οἱ δὲ ἐργάται ὀλίγοι.

Θνητὸς μὲν οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν εὐδαίμων ἀνὴρ.

Ἀρετῇ, μέγιστον τῶν θεῶν δῶρον, θεία ἐστὶ καὶ ἀθάνατος.

Σκύθαι, βάρβαρον τὸ ἔθνος, ἀνδρεῖοί εἰσι καὶ μάχιμοι.



*Εἰμί in the Imperative, Subjunctive and Optative.*

\* Ἀγρυπνος ἔσο κατὰ νῆν, συγγενῆς γὰρ τοῦ ἀληθινῆ θανάτου  
ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ ὕπνος.

Θεοὶ ἡμῖν μάρτυρες ἔστωσαν.

Παῖς ὢν, κόσμιος ἔσο· νεανίας, ἐγκρατῆς· ἀνὴρ, δίκαιος· καὶ  
πρεσβύτης, εὐλογος.

Φίλος ἔστω, ἐν λόγῳ τε καὶ ἔργῳ.

Ὁ λύχνος τοῦ σώματος ἐστὶν ὁ ὀφθαλμός· ἐὰν οὖν ὁ ὀφθαλμός  
σου ἀπλῆς ᾖ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου φωτεινὸν ἔσται.

Ἐὰν δὲ ὁ ὀφθαλμός σου πονηρὸς ᾖ, ὅλον τὸ σῶμά σου σκοτεινὸν  
ἔσται· εἰ οὖν τὸ φῶς τὸ ἐν σοὶ σκόλος ἐστὶ, τὸ σκόλος πόσον ;

Ἐὰν ᾖς φιλομαθῆς, ἔσῃ πολυμαθῆς.

Ἐὰν σώφρονες ᾖτε, εὐδαίμονες ἔσεσθε.

Ἐὰν σοφὸς ᾖς, πάντες σοὶ φίλοι ἔσονται· χρήσιμος γὰρ καὶ  
ἀγαθὸς ἔσῃ· εἰ δὲ μὴ, σοὶ οὐδεὶς φίλος ἔσται.

Νόμος ἦν πολλῶν λαῶν· Ἐὰν τις ᾖ ὁ φονεὺς ἀνθρώ-  
που, θάνατος ζημία ἔστω.

\* Ἄρα\* τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φίλοι ἐσόμεθα, ἐὰν ὦμεν ἀνωφελεῖς ;

Ὅταν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ ᾖ, φῶς εἰμι τοῦ κόσμου.

Δύσμορφος καὶ ἀγαθὸς εἶην† μᾶλλον, ἢ καλὸς καὶ κακός.

Συνείην‡ αἰ τοῖς σώφροσι καὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, καὶ μήποτε εἶη μοι  
συνουσία τῶν κακῶν.

Ἰππαρχος, ὁ Πεισιστράτου παῖς, πρεσβύτερος ὢν τῶν (παιδῶν)  
Πεισιστράτου, σοφώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων.

Ὁ μὴ ὢν μετ' ἐμῶ, κατ' ἐμῶ ἐστί.

\* Ἄρα ἐσόμεθα, shall we be ? † I would wish to be.

‡ From σύνειμι, I would wish to associate.



*Exercises in turning English into Greek*

Νευρον καὶ ὀστέον εἰμι ἀλογος.	Nerves and bones are without reason.
Ἀνθρωπος ἀγαθος εἰμι Θεος φίλος.	Good men are friends to God.
Το ἔργον αὐτος πονηρος εἰμι, το δε ἀδελφος, δικαιος.	His work was evil, but those of his brother righteous.
Νεανδρος εἰμι κυριος ἡ νησος.	Neander was lord of the island.
Ἐν ἐκεῖνος ὁ τοπος.	In that place.
Ἐν οὗτος ἡ χωρα.	In this region.
Ἐν αὐτος ἡ πυλη.	In the very gate.
Οὗτος ὁ λογος εἰμι πιστος.	These words are faithful.
Συ εἰμι ἐκ οὗτος ὁ κοσμος.	Ye are of this world.
Θεος εἰμι ἐν ἐκεῖνος.	God was among them.
Μακαριος εἰμι οὗτος ὁ δουλος συ.	Blessed are these thy servants.
Οὗτος ἡ ζωη ἐν ὁ υἱος αὐτος εἰμι.	This life is in his son.
Ἐν αὐτος ζωη εἰμι.	In him was life.
Ἔργον δικαιος εἰμι πηγη ζωη.	The works of the righteous are a fountain of life.
Μακαριος εἰμι ὁ πτωχος, ὅτι ὑμετερος εἰμι ἡ βασιλεια ὁ οὐρανός.*	Blessed are ye poor, for yours is the kingdom of heaven.
Οὗτος εἰμι ἡ μαρτυρια ὁ Ἰωαννης.	This is the witness of John.
Φίλος πιστος ἀξιος ἐπαινος εἰμι.	Faithful friends are worthy of praise.
Που εἰμι οὗτος κατηγορος συ ;	Where are these thy accusers ?
Ἡ μαρτυρια ὁ Κυριος εἰμι πιστος.	The testimony of the Lord is faithful.

---

\* Genitive Plural.

*Exercises in turning English into Greek.*

'Εγω εἰμι ἡ θύρα το προβατον.	I am the door of the sheep.
Συ εἰμι ἐνδοξος, ἐγώ εἰμι ἀτιμος.	Ye are honored, we are dishonored.
'Η ἐντολὴ συ εἰμι ἅγιος, καὶ δικαίος, καὶ ἀγαθος.	Thy commandment is holy, just, and good.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

'Εν οὗτος ὁ μὴν.	In this month.
'Εν ἡ πατρις (-ιδος) αὐτος.	In his country.
'Εν ἡ χεὶρ (-ος) συ.	In thy hand.
'Εν ἐλπίς (-ιδος) ἡ ἐλευθερία.	In hope of freedom.
'Εκ ἡ χεὶρ ὁ ἄνθρωπος.	From the hands of men.
'Εν οὗτος ἡ νύξ (-κτος.)	In this night.
'Εν πνεῦμα (-τος) καὶ ἀλήθεια.	In spirit and in truth.
Εἶμι ποιμὴν (-εως) ἐκεῖ.	There were shepherds there.
Λεων (-οντος) εἰμι ἀλκιμος.	Lions are strong.
Συ εἰμι ὁ μαρτυρ ἐγώ.	Ye are my witnesses.
Τὸ σῶμα συ εἰμι ναὸς το ἁγίου Πνεύμα.	Your body is a temple of the holy Spirit.
Συ οὐκ εἰμι ἐν σαρκί (σαρκος) ἀλλ' ἐν πνεύμα.	Ye are not in the flesh but in the spirit.
Τίς εἰμι ἐκεῖνος ἡ γυνή ;	Who are these women ?
'Ο νόμος ἡ ἀλήθεια εἰμι ἐν το στόμα αὐτος.	The law of truth was in his mouth.
'Εγω εἰμι μαρτυρ το ρημα τουτο.	We are witnesses of these words.

## ATTIC GENITIVE.

'Εργον χεὶρ αὐτος εἰμι ἀλήθεια καὶ κρίσις.	The works of his hands are truth and judgment.
'Αληθινος καὶ δίκαιος εἰμι ἡ κρίσις συ.	True and right are thy judgments.
'Ενοχος εἰμι ἡ κρίσις.	He is in danger of the judgment.

*Exercises in turning English into Greek.*

Ο νομος οὐκ εἰμι ἐκ ἡ πίστεως.

Εἰμι τέκνον φύσις\* ὀργῇ.

'Η χεὶρ ὁ Κύριος εἰμι ἐφ' σὺ†  
καὶ ἐπὶ ὁ βασιλεὺς.†Που εἰμί ὁ γονεὺς σὺ ;  
Κρίτης εἰμι ἐν τῷ πόλει.Εἰμι γὰρ ἄλιεες.  
Εἰμι τῖς ὁ γραμματεὺς ἐκεῖ.

The law is not of faith.

We were by nature children  
of wrath.The hand of the Lord shall  
be upon you and upon  
your king.

Where are thy parents ?

There was a judge in a cer-  
tain city.

For they were fishermen.

There were certain of the  
Scribes there.

## CONTRACTS.

Τὸ σωμα ἐγώ μελος Χριστοῦ εἰμι.

Οὐκ εἰμι (ἐκ) νύξ οὐδ σκοτος.

Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν σκοτος.

Our bodies are members of  
Christ.We are not of the night, or of  
darkness.

Ye are not in darkness.

## ADJECTIVES OF THREE ENDINGS.

Σὺ καθαρὸς εἰμι ἀλλὰ οὐ πᾶς.

'Εν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ὁ Πατὴρ ἐγὼ μόνῃ  
πολὺς εἰμι.

Ἐκεῖ ἐκεῖ πολὺς γυνή.

Πᾶς ἡ ὁδὸς σὺ ἀληθὲς εἰμι.

Μεγὰς εἰμι ἡ δόξα Θεοῦ.

Εἰμι πᾶς ἐκφοβός.

Πολὺς χήρα εἰμι.

Πολὺς εἰμι κλητός, ὀλίγος δὲ  
ἐκλεκτός.

Ye are pure, but not all.

In my father's house are ma-  
ny mansions.There were there many wo-  
men.

All thy ways are truth.

Great is the glory of God.

They were all afraid.

There were many widows.

Many are called, but few  
chosen.

\* Dative.

+ Accusative.

*Exercises in turning English into Greek.*

Πας ἀνὴρ ἡ κεφαλὴ Χριστὸς εἰμι.	Christ is the head of all men.
Μεγας εἰμι ἡ πίστις σου.	Great is thy faith.
Ἐγὼ πᾶς εἰμι φύσις θνητός.	To us all there is a mortal nature.

## PROMISCUOUS.

Τίς εἰμι ὁ λόγος οὗτος ;	What are these words ?
Καὶ εἰμι ἐν ἡ συναγωγῇ αὐτός, ἀνθρώπος ἐν πνεύμα ἀκαθάρτος.	And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit.
Οὐκ εἰμι ἐν το στόμα ἀληθεία.	There is no truth in their mouth.
Ἐγὼ οὐκ εἰμι ὑπὸ νόμος,* ἀλλ' ὑπὸ χάρις.	We are not under law, but under grace.
Νύξ* καὶ ἡμέρα* ἐν το ὄρος καὶ ἐν μνημα εἰμι.	Night and day he was in the mountains and in the tombs.
Εἰμι δε δυνατός ἐν λόγος καὶ ἐν ἔργον.	He was powerful in word and deed.
Καὶ εἰμι πᾶς διδάκτος ὁ Θεός.	And they shall all be taught of God.
Πόλεμος εἰμι δεινός.	Wars are dangerous.
Ὁ πόλεμος εἰμι δεινός.	The wars are dangerous.

\* Genitive.

## PART SECOND.

### RULES OF SYNTAX.\*

#### *Agreement.*

1. Substantives signifying the same thing, agree in case.
2. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.
3. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person. But nominatives plural of the neuter gender, commonly have a singular verb.
4. Nouns of multitude in the singular, often take a verb or adjective in the plural.
5. Two or more substantives singular, coupled by the conjunction καί, have a verb, adjective, or relative plural.
6. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing.

#### *Relative.*

7. The relative ὅς agrees with its antecedent in gender and number.
8. The relative is often put by *attraction* in the same case with the antecedent ; as, βίβλοις οἷς (for οὗς) ἔχω.
9. When no nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb.

---

\* The few rules of Syntax used in Part First are here repeated, that all may be found together.

But when a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in the sentence.

*Government of Substantives.*

10. One substantive governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive. Sometimes the dative is used for the genitive.

11. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive.

12. If one of two substantives expresses some *quality* or *circumstance* of another, it is often put in the genitive.\*

*Government of Adjectives.—Genitive.*

13. Adjectives signifying any affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

14. Adjectives of plenty and want, power, participation, diversity, and separation, govern the genitive.

15. Adjectives denoting dignity, worth, price, crime, and innocence, govern the genitive.

16. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

*Dative.*

17. Adjectives may govern the dative which have the sign *to* or *for* after them in English.

---

\* In Adam's Grammar the rule is given thus ; " If the latter substantive have an adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, they may be put in the genitive." But in many cases, both in Latin and Greek, no adjective is used, but the substantive *itself* expresses the quality or circumstance. Hence the form adopted above.



18. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c., govern the dative.

*Government of Verbs.—Genitive.*

19. Εἶμι and γίνομαι, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive.

20. Verbs of sense govern the genitive, except those of sight, which govern the accusative.

21. Verbs signifying any affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

22. Verbs of taking or giving *part* in any thing, govern the genitive.

This includes verbs signifying to partake, obtain, enjoy, aim at, communicate, and attempt, &c.

23. Verbs of plenty and want, filling and depriving, govern the genitive.

24. Verbs which signify to rule, excel, be inferior, begin and end, govern the genitive.

25. Verbs of difference or separation, govern the genitive. Among them are included those of prohibiting, erring, abstaining, sparing, preventing, &c.

*Dative.*

26. Εἶμι, taken for *habeo*, to have, governs the dative.

This rule also applies to γίνομαι and ὑπάρχω.

27. Any verb may govern the dative of the object *towards* which the action is directed ; as, ἑπείσθῃ μοι, follow me ; πίστευσόν μοι, believe me.

Under this rule are included verbs which denote to order, exhort, admonish, threaten, reprove, envy, accuse, please, assent to, trust, obey, yield to, injure, help, and others of the same kind.

28. Verbs which express the idea of *approach* or *contact*, govern the dative.

This rule includes all verbs whose action cannot be

performed without *approaching* the object ; as, to fight, associate, meet, pray to, adore, fawn, vie, be attentive to, and many others ; as, *μὴ ἐρέθις τοῖς γονεῦσι*, do not contend with parents.

29. Any verb may govern the dative, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English ; as, *πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ ποιεῖ*, every man labours for himself.

30. Verbs compounded with *ἐν*, *ἐπί*, *παρά*, *πρός*, *σύν*, *ὑπό*, *ἀντί*, or *ὁμᾶ*, may govern the dative.

Some of the verbs which properly govern the dative, sometimes take an accusative.

### *Accusative.*

31. Verbs signifying actively, govern the accusative ; as, *γινῶθι σεαυτόν*, know thyself.

Neuter verbs govern the accusative of a noun whose signification is similar to their own ; as, *πόλεμον πολεμίζειν*, to wage war. Some other neuter verbs govern the accusative.

### *Accusative and Genitive.*

32. Verbs of acquitting, condemning, and many others, govern the accusative and genitive.

### *Accusative and Dative.*

33. Any active verb may govern the accusative and dative, when together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing *in relation* to which the action is exerted ; as, *διδόναι ἑαυτὸν τῇ πόλει*, to give himself to the state.

### *Two Accusatives.*

34. Verbs of asking and teaching, clothing and concealing, doing well or ill, and some others, govern two

accusatives, the one of the person and the other of the thing ; as, *χρὴ αἰτεῖν τοὺς θεοὺς ἀγαθὰ*, we ought to ask good things from the Gods.

### *Passive Voice.*

35. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case ; as, *κατηγορέομαι κλοπῆς*, I am accused of theft.

### *Impersonal Verbs.*

36. Impersonal verbs govern the dative ; as, *ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ*, it appeared to him.

1. *χρὴ* more commonly governs the accusative.
2. *Δεῖ* and some others govern a dative of the person and a genitive of the thing.

### *Infinitive.*

37. The infinitive with or without an article is used as a noun in any case.

38. One verb governs another in the infinitive.

39. The infinitive mood has the accusative before it, (*when its subject or agent is different from that of the preceding verb ;*) as, *τι βροτοὺς φρονεῖν λέγουσι* ; why do they say that mortals are wise ?

40. The infinitive mood is often governed by adjectives or nouns ; as, *ἄξιον θαυμάζεσθαι*, worthy to be admired.

### *Participle.*

41. Participles govern the case of their own verbs.

42. Participles are often used as nouns ; as, *ὁ ἀκούων*, he that heareth.

### *Case absolute.*

43. A substantive and participle are put in the genitive, when their case depends on no other word ; as,

Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος, when God gives, envy avails nothing.

*Construction of Circumstances.*

44. The *price* of a thing is put in the genitive.

45. The *origin, matter* of a thing and *part* affected, are put in the genitive.

46. The *cause, manner, and instrument or means*, are put in the dative.

47. Nouns which denote that *with regard* to which any thing is done, are commonly put in the genitive.

48. The **PLACE** *where* is often put in the dative.

49. The *measure of excess* is put in the dative.

50. The *distance* from one place to another, is put in the accusative.

51. **TIME** *when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive; if definite, in the dative; Time *how long*, is put in the accusative.

*Synecdoche.*

52. Substantives are often put in the accusative by *synecdoche*, κατὰ, διὰ, &c. being understood; as, σπουδαῖες τὸν ἥπρον, ingenious as to disposition.

*Case of the Comparative.*

53. The comparative degree governs the genitive when ἤ, *than*, is omitted.

*Adverbs.*

54. Adverbs of time, place, order, and some others, govern the genitive. Those of *accompanying*, govern the dative.

*Government of Prepositions.*

55. Ἀπό, ἀπὸ, ἐκ (ἐξ) and πρό, govern the genitive only. Ἐν and σύν, the dative.

Ἐς (ἐς), the accusative.

Διά, the genitive and accusative.

Ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἐπί, κατά, μέλα, περί, παρά, πρὸς, (Att. ὥς,) ὑπέρ, ὑπό, govern the genitive, dative, or accusative.

56. Prepositions in composition often govern the same case as when they stand by themselves.

## VERBS.

The verb consists of three parts; the augment, the root, and the tense-form.

Before these are considered, it is necessary for the pupil perfectly to understand

### *Cognate Mutes and Rules of change in Letters.*

1. The mutes are nine, but are all *founded* on three; viz. π which is formed with the lips; κ with the palate; and τ with the tongue.

2. Add a slight roughness to π (smooth) and we have β (middle); add the rough breathing, and we have φ (rough); and so of the rest. Hence those of the same class are called *Cognate*.

3. Add σ to the first class of Cognates, and we have ψ; to the second, and we have ξ. Thus, ψ is merely πσ, βσ, or φσ; and ξ is κσ, γσ, or χσ.

Hence ψ and ξ are called *double consonants*.

	Pi-mutes.	Kappa-mutes.	Tau-mutes.
	Cognate.	Cognate.	Cognate.
	Lips.	Palate.	Tongue.
Smooth.	π	κ	τ
Middle.	β	γ	δ
Rough.	φ	χ	θ.
	adding σ	adding σ	
	make	make	
	ψ	ξ.	

4. If  $\sigma$  is added to Tau-mutes, in conjugation, the mute is dropped ; thus, from ἀνύτω we make ἀνώσω, not ἀνύτσω.

5. Pi-mutes before  $\mu$  are changed into  $\mu$  ; as, τέτυμμαι for τέτυπ-μαι ; τέτριμμαι for τέτριβ-μαι ; γέγραμμαι for γέγραφ-μαι.

6. Kappa-mutes before  $\mu$  are changed into  $\gamma$  ; as, πέπλεγμαι for πέπλεκ-μαι ; βέβρεγμαι for βέβρεχ-μαι.

7. N before a Pi-mute is changed into  $\mu$  ; as, ἐμ-βαίνω for ἐν-βαίνω.

8. N before a Kappa-mute is changed into  $\gamma$  ; as, πέφαγ-κα for πέφαν-κα.

9. N before the Liquids ( $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\rho$ ) is changed into those letters respectively ; as, συλ-λέγω for συν-λέγω ; ἐμ-μένω for ἐν-μένω.

10. When mutes come together, they must be of the *same strength* ; i. e. smooth go with smooth, middle with middle, and rough with rough. Hence, if one is determined, the other must be made to correspond ; as, ἐτύφ-θην for ἐτύπθην ; λέλεσθε for λέλεσθε.

#### AUGMENT.

The augment is *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant ; and *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.\*

The syllabic augment is formed by prefixing  $\epsilon$  to the augmented tenses ; as,  $\epsilon$ -τιον,  $\epsilon$ -τισα,  $\epsilon$ -τετίκειν.

The temporal augment, is formed by changing  $\alpha$  and  $\epsilon$  into  $\eta$ , and  $\omicron$  into  $\omega$  ; as,

$\alpha$ , αἶ-δω,	$\eta$ -δον	$\alpha\upsilon$ , αὐ-ξάνω,	$\eta\upsilon$ -ξανον
$\epsilon$ , εἰ-λεύθω,	$\eta$ -λευθον	$\omicron$ , ὀ-ρύσσω,	$\omega$ -ρυσσον
αἰ-, αἶ-ρω,	† $\eta$ -ρον	οι, οἰ-κίζω,	† $\omega$ -κιζον

\* So called because the former adds a syllable to the verb, while the latter lengthens the quantity or *time* of the first syllable.

† The  $\iota$  of the diphthong is subscript.

**Note 1.** The imperfect, pluperfect, and two aorists take the augment, but retain it only in the indicative mood.

2. The diphthongs εῖ and οὐ and the long vowels η and ω are unchanged by the augment.

3. A number of verbs in ε take the augment in εῖ ; as, εἶχω, εἶ-χον.

4. *Attic reduplication.* The Attics often repeat the first syllable of the verb before the augment ; as, ἀκ-ήρα.

5. A few verbs omit the temporal augment, and a few take the syllabic in its room. Ὀράω and ἀνοίγω take both ; as, εἰ-ώ-ραχα.

*Augment of the perfect.* The perfect retains its augment throughout all the moods, and in the participle.

When the verb begins with a consonant, that consonant is *doubled* (reduplication) before the augment of the perfect ; as, τ-έ-τιχα from τίω, λ-έ-λυχα from λύω. To this the pluperfect prefixes an additional ε ; as, εἰ-τε-τί-χεiv.

**Note 1.** In reduplication, a *rough* mute is changed into its corresponding *smooth* one ; as, πέ-φυχα for φέ-φυχα from φύω, κε-χώρηχα for χε-χώρηχα from χωρέω, τέ-θυχα for θέ-θυχα fromθύω.

2. When the verb begins with a double consonant or with two single consonants of which the second is not a liquid, or with γν, the first letter of the verb is not repeated ; as, εἰ-ζήχα not ζέ-ζήχα.

3. The paulo-post future or third future follows the perfect in respect to the augment.

#### TENSE-FORM.

The tense-form is the termination which marks and distinguishes a tense.

Thus the σω in εἰ-σω is the tense-form of the first future.

## ROOT.

The root of a verb is that which remains, when the augment and tense-form are taken away.

Thus  $\tau$  is the root of  $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\text{-}\tau\iota\text{-}\sigma\alpha$ , and  $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$  is the root of  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\text{-}\omega\iota$ , &c.

*Characteristic.* The last letter of a root is called its characteristic.

Thus  $\gamma$  is the characteristic of  $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\text{-}\omega$ .

*Two-fold roots.\**

Many verbs have a *two-fold* root, i. e. an obsolete simple or short root, which was afterwards increased into the existing *long* one.

1. Verbs in  $\text{-}\pi\tau\omega$ . In these the  $\tau$  is a strengthening, addition. The true characteristic is generally  $\pi$ , more rarely one of the other Pi-mutes,  $\beta$  or  $\phi$ ; as,

Long root,  $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$        $\chi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$        $\rho\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omega$

Short root,  $\tau\tau\pi\Omega$        $\kappa\rho\tau\beta\Omega$        $\text{'}\rho\alpha\phi\Omega$

2. Verbs in  $\text{-}\sigma\sigma\omega$ . In these the true characteristic is usually  $\gamma$ , more rarely one of the other kappa-mutes,  $\kappa$  or  $\chi$ .

Long root,  $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$        $\phi\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$        $\pi\tau\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega$

Short root,  $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\Omega$        $\phi\rho\iota\kappa\Omega$        $\pi\tau\tau\chi\Omega$

3. Verbs in  $\text{-}\zeta\omega$ . Most of these have their true characteristic in  $\delta$ , some in  $\gamma$ , some in both, a few in  $\gamma\gamma$ .

Long root,  $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$        $\theta\acute{\zeta}\omega$        $\omega\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\omega}\zeta\omega$

Short root,  $\phi\rho\alpha\Delta\Omega$        $\text{'}\theta\Delta\Omega$        $\omega\acute{\iota}\text{'}\mu\Omega\Gamma\Omega$

4. Verbs in  $\text{-}\lambda\lambda\omega$  and  $\text{-}\mu\iota\omega$ . The true root is short; as, Present,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$ , Root,  $\Sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\Omega$ . Present,  $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\iota\omega$ , Root,  $\text{'}\tau\epsilon\mu\Omega$ . So in  $\phi\alpha\acute{\iota}\iota\omega$  the true root is  $\phi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ , in  $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ ,  $\sigma\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$ , &c. In all these verbs, the tenses, except the present and imperfect, are formed from the short root. In other

---

\* To be read but not committed to memory.



cases, the short root is confined to the second future and second aorist. Thus, φυγῶ, ἔφυγεν from the short root φύγω, while the other tenses are from the lengthened root φεύγω.

### CONJUGATION.

Those tenses from which the others are regularly formed, are the present, the first future, and the perfect active ; and the perfect and first aorist passive.

These should therefore be mentioned in conjugating the verb.

*The first future active* has -σω for its tense-form ; as, εἰ-σω.

*The perfect active* has -α\* or -κα for its tense-form, and takes its appropriate augment ; as, τέ-τι-κα.

*The perfect passive* has -μαι for its tense-form, and takes its appropriate augment ; as, τέ-τι-μαι.

*The first aorist passive* has -θην for its tense-form, and takes the common augment ; as, ἐ-τί-θην.

Some changes occur in the union of the tense-form with the characteristic of the root, which will be more easily understood by dividing verbs into five classes.

### I. PURE VERBS.

*Characteristic, a vowel or diphthong.*

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. active.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
εἰ -ω	εἰ -σω	τέ -τι -κα	τέ -τι -μαι	ἐ -τί -θην
λού-ω	λού-σω	λέ-λου-κα	λέ-λου-μαι	ἐ-λού-θην

\* The regular tense-form of the perfect active is ᾱ (ha) i. e. α with a rough breathing. In some cases the rough breathing is strengthened into κ, which is only a stronger aspirate ; as in τέ-τι-κα ; in others it unites with the preceding smooth mute and forms a rough one ; by rule 2, page 42 ; as, λέ-λεχα (λέ-λεκ-ᾱ) τέ-τυφα (τε-τυπ-ᾱ.)

Conjugate ἐσθίω, θεραπεύω, κρούω, θύω, δακρύω, λύω, φύω, κωλύω, βουλεύω.

1. Verbs in αω, εω, and ω, generally lengthen the characteristic.

τι-μά-ω, τι-μή-σω, τε-τί-μη-κα, τε-τίμη-μαι, ἐ-τιμή-θην.

Examples for practice ; δηλώω, φιλέω, ἀκολουθέω, χρυσόω.

2. Some verbs introduce σ before the tense-form, in the perfect and first aorist passive.

ἀκού-ω, ἀκού-σω, ἤ-κου-κα, ἤ-κου-σ-μαι, ἤ-κού-σ-θην.

Examples for practice ; ἐλχύω, χρίω, πρίω, πτεύω, κτελεύω, βύω.

## II. TAU-VERBS.

*Characteristic*, one of the tau-mutes, (τ, δ, θ,) or ζ.

These drop the tau-mute and ζ in the future (Rule 4, page 43,) and other tenses, and insert σ in the perfect and first aorist passive ; as,

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
ἀνύτ -ω	ἀνύ -σω	ἤ-νυ -κα	ἤ-νυ -σ -μαι	ἤ-νύ -σ -θην
ᾄδ -ω	ᾄσ -ω	ἤ-κα	ἤ-σ -μαι	ἤ-σ -θην
πείθ -ω	πείσ -ω	πέ-πει -κα	πέ-πει -σ -μαι	ἐ-πεί -σ -θην
φράζ -ω	φρά -σω	πέ-φρα-κα	πέ-φρα-σ -μαι	ἐ-φρά -σ -θην

Conjugate κλείδω, πέρθω, λήθω, ἀγοράζω, ἐγγίζω, σπεύδω.

When the tau-mute is preceded by ν, both letters are dropped, and the preceding vowel is lengthened ; as, σπένδω, σπείσω.

Some verbs in ζ belong to the third class, and have the future in ξω ; as, κράζω, κράξω. A few have the future in γξω ; as, σαλπίζω, σαλπίγξω.

## III. PI-VERBS.

*Characteristic, a pi-mute (π, β, φ.)**Tense-forms.*

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ψω	-φα	-μαι or -μμαι	-θην.
τέρπ-ω	τέρ-ψω*	τέ-τερ-φα†	τέ-τερ-μαι	έ-τέρφῃ -θην.
ερίβ-ω	ερί-ψω*	τέ-τρι-φα	τέ-τριμ-μαι‡	έ-ερίφῃ -θην.
γράφ-ω	γρά-ψω*	γέ-γρα-φα	γέ-γραμ-μαι‡	έ-γράφ -θην.

Examples for practice ; τύπτω, κόπτω, κρύπτω, ἀλείφω, λείπω, βλέπω.

## IV. KAPPA VERBS.

*Characteristic, a kappa-mute, (κ, γ, χ) or σσ, ττ.**Tense-forms.*

Pres.	1 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aor. pass.
-ω	-ξω	-χα	-γμαι	-χθην.
πλέκ-ω	πλέ-ξω*	πέ-πλε-χα†	πέ-πλεγ‡-μαι	έ-πλέχῃ -θην.
λέγ-ω	λέ-ξω*	λέ-λε-χα†	λέ-λεγ-μαι	έ-λέχῃ -θην.
βρέχ-ω	βρέ-ξω*	βέ-βρε-χα	βέ-βρεγ-μαι	έ-βρέχ -θην.

Examples for practice ; τάσσω, δέκω, πράσσω, φυλάσσω, ψεύγω, ἄγω, εὐχόμαι, ἄρχω.

\* For τέρπ-σω, ερίβ-σω, γράφ-σω, πλέκ-σω, λέγ-σω, βρέχ-σω, by uniting the mute and σ into the double consonant. Rule 3, page 43.

† For τέ-τερ-π-α, πέ-πλε-κ-α, by uniting the mute with the rough breathing. Rule 2, page 42.

‡ The mute, if preceded by a vowel, is changed into μ before -μαι, the kappa-mute into γ. Rule 6, page 43.

§ The smooth mute before, -θην is strengthened into the rough one ; as, έ-τέρφ-θην for έ-τέρπ-θην. Rule 10, page 43.

## V. LIQUID VERBS.

*Tenses.*

*Future.* Liquid verbs have properly no first future. The second future takes its place, and is formed by shortening the penult of the present.

*Characteristic,* one of the liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ.

*Tense-forms.*

Pres.	2 Fut.	Perf. act.	Perf. pass.	1 Aorist pass.
-ω	-ῶ	-κα	-μαι	-θην.
κρίν-ω	κριν-ῶ	κέ-κρι-κα	κέ-κρι-μαι	έ-κρί-θην.

In shortening the future, the latter of two vowels or consonants is dropped; as,

Pres. ἐγείρω 2 Fut. ἐγερῶ } drop- | σφάλλω, σφαλῶ } dropping  
χαίρω χαρῶ } pingi. | τέμνω τεμῶ, } λ or ν.

Examples for practice; ἀγγέλλω, ἐγείρω, χαίρω, πάλ-  
λω.

Many verbs of this class are irregular in the perfect and other tenses.

1. Verbs in *σινω*, and those of two syllables in *λω* and *ρω*, change *ε* into *α* before *κα* of the perfect; as,

κτεί-νω κτε-νῶ έκ-τα -κα έκ-τα -μαι έκ-τά -θην.  
στελ-λω στε-λῶ έσ-ταλ-κα έσ-ταλ-μαι έσ-τάλ-θην.

2. Those in *σινω* and *σινω* have their perfect in *μηκα*, from an obsolete verb in *μσινω*; as,

νέμ-ω νε-μῶ νε-νέ-μη-κα  
τέμν-ω τε-μῶ τε-τέ-μη-κα

Irregularities in particular instances need not here be noticed.

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Optative.</i>
<b>Pres.</b>	I strike, thou strikest, &c. <i>Dual.</i> Ye two strike, &c.	strike.	may I strike, or I might strike.
<b>Imper.</b>	I was striking, or continued striking, or struck		
<b>1st&amp;2d Future.</b>	I shall strike.		might I strike (at some future time.)
<b>1st&amp;2d Aorist.</b>	I struck.	strike, or have struck.	might I strike.
<b>Perf.</b>	I have struck.	have struck.	may I have struck.
<b>Pluper.</b>	I had struck.		
<i>Passive.</i>			
<b>Pres.</b>	I am struck.	be struck.	may I be struck, or I might be struck.
<b>Imper.</b>	I was struck.		
<b>Perf.</b>	I have been struck.	have been struck	may I have been struck.
<b>Pluper.</b>	I had been struck.		
<b>1st&amp;2d Future.</b>	I shall be struck.		may I be struck (at some future time.)
<b>1st&amp;2d Aorist.</b>	I was struck.	be struck.	might I be struck.
<b>Fut. 3d or pau- lo-post.</b>	I shall have been struck.		may I have been struck.

Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Participle.
(that) I may strike.	to strike.	striking.
from time to time.		
	to be about to strike.	about to strike.
(that) I might strike.	to strike, or to have struck.	striking, or having struck.
(that) I may have struck.	to have struck.	having struck.
(that) I may be struck.	to be struck.	being struck.
(that) I may have been struck.	to have been struck.	having been struck.
	to be about to be struck.	about to be struck.
(that) I might be struck.	to be struck, or to have been struck.	struck.
	to be about to have been struck.	about to have been struck.

	Indicative.	Imperative.
Pres.	S. ῥύπῳ-ω-εις -εις D. -ειλον-ειλον P. -ομεν-εις-ουσιν	ῥύπῳ -ε -ειω -ειλον-ειλων -εις -ειωσαν
Imperf.	S. ῥιπῳ-ον -εις -εις D. -ειλον-ειλην P. -ομεν-εις -ον	
1st Fut.	S. ῥύπῳ-ω-εις -εις D. -ειλον-ειλον P. -ομεν-εις -ουσιν	wanting.
1st Aor.	S. ῥύπῳ-α -ας -ας D. -αλον-αλην P. -αμεν-αίς -αν	ῥύπῳ -ον -άω -αλον-αλων αίς -άωσαν
Perf. Act. or 1st Perf.	S. ῥιπῳ-α -ας -ας D. -αλον-αλον P. -αμεν-αίς -ας	ῥιπῳ -ε -ειω -ειλον-ειλων -εις -ειωσαν
Plup. Act. or 1st Plup.	S. ῥιπῳ-ειν -εις -εις D. -ειλον-ειλην P. -ειμεν-εις-εισαν	(εισαν)
2d Fut.	S. ῥύπῳ-ω-εις -εις D. -ειλον-ειλον P. -ομεν-εις-ουσιν	wanting.
2d Aor.	S. ῥιπῳ-ον -εις -εις D. -ειλον-ειλην P. -ομεν-εις -ον	ῥύπῳ -ε -ειω -ειλον-ειλων -εις -ειωσαν
2d Perf. or Perf. M.	S. ῥιπῳ-α -ας -ας, &c. dec. like the Perf. Act.	ῥιπῳ -ε -ειω, &c. through all the moods.
2d Plup. Plup. M.	S. ῥιπῳ-ειν-εις-εις, &c. declined like the 1st	Pluperf. Active.

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
<p>τύπῃ -οίμῃ -οίς -οῖ  -οίῃον-οῖῃην  -οίμεν-οίῃς -οίεν</p>	<p>τύπῃ-ω -ῃς -ῃ  -ῃῖον-ῃῖον  -ώμεν-ῃς-ώσι</p>	<p>τύπῃ -εῖν</p>	<p>τύπῃ-ων</p>
<p>τύπῃ -οίμῃ -οίς -οῖ  -οίῖον-οῖῖην  -οίμεν -οίῖς -οίεν</p>	<p>wanting.</p>	<p>τύπῃ-εῖν</p>	<p>τύπῃ-ων</p>
<p>τύπῃ-αίμῃ -αίς -αῖ  -αῖῖον-αῖῖην  -αίμεν-αίῖς -αίεν</p>	<p>τύπῃ-ω -ῃς -ῃ  -ῃῖον-ῃῖον  ώμεν-ῃς-ώσι</p>	<p>τύπῃ-αι</p>	<p>τύπῃ-ας</p>
<p>τετύπῃ-οίμῃ -οίς -οῖ  -οῖῖον-οῖῖην  -οῖμεν-οῖῖς -οῖεν</p>	<p>τετύπῃ-ω -ῃς -ῃ  -ῃῖον-ῃῖον  ώμεν-ῃς-ώσι</p>	<p>τετύπῃ-έναι</p>	<p>τετύπῃ-ώς</p>
<p>τυπῃ -οῖμῃ -οῖς -οῖ  -οῖῖον-οῖῖην  -οῖμεν-οῖῖς -οῖεν</p>	<p>wanting.</p>	<p>τυπῃ-εῖν</p>	<p>τυπῃ-ών</p>
<p>τύπῃ -οίμῃ -οίς -οῖ  -οῖῖον-οῖῖην  -οῖμεν-οῖῖς -οῖεν</p>	<p>τύπῃ -ω -ῃς -ῃ  -ῃῖον-ῃῖον  -ώμεν-ῃς -ώσι</p>	<p>τυπῃ-εῖν</p>	<p>τυπῃ-ών</p>
<p>τετύπῃ-οίμῃ -οίς -οῖ, &amp;c.</p>	<p>τετύπῃ-ω -ῃς -ῃ, &amp;c.</p>	<p>τετύπῃ-έναι</p>	<p>τετύπῃ-ώς</p>



*Lesson on the Active Voice.*

## INDICATIVE.

## PRESENT.

Τίς ἐστὶν οὗτος περὶ οὗ ἐγὼ ἀκούω, τοιαῦτα;  
 Εἰ δὲ ἀλήθειαν λέγω, διατὶ ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε μοι;  
 Ἄνθρωπος (σώζει) ἄνδρα, καὶ πόλις σώζει πόλιν.  
 Ἐγὼ μὲν βαπτίζω ὑμᾶς ἐν ὕδατι εἰς μετάνοιαν.  
 Ἡ χεὶρ τὴν χεῖρα νίπτει.  
 Σὺ μου νίπτεις τοὺς πόδας;  
 Βλέπετε ταύτας τὰς μεγάλας οἰκοδομὰς;  
 Ὁ δὲ μισθωτὸς φύγει, ὅτι μισθωτὸς ἐστίν.  
 Οἱ πολέμοι φεύγουσι, ἡμεῖς δὲ διώκομεν.  
 Σὺ λέγεις ὅτι βασιλεὺς εἰμι.  
 Φόβος οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, ἀλλ' ἡ τελεία ἀγάπη ἐξω  
 βάλῃ τὸν φόβον.  
 Οἱ Ζεφύροι κραυνοῦσι τὰ κύματα τῆς ἀγρίας θαλάσσης.  
 Σοφία μόνη ἀθάνατος μένει.  
 Ὑμεῖς οὐ πιστεύετε· οὐ γὰρ ἐστε ἐκ τῶν προβάτων τῶν  
 ἐμῶν.  
 Ὁ ἥλιος τέλλει, καὶ οὐρανὸς λάμπει.  
 Ἄρης αἶγει θάνατον, καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν.  
 Ἡ πονία μόνη τὰς τέχνας ἐγείρει.  
 Ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμῶν τὴν ἐμὴν γνώμην λέγω.  
 Ἀκμάζει τὰ ἄνθη, καὶ ἐγὼ στεφάνους πλέπω.  
 Ὁ λύκος τὴν αἵγα διώκει.

## IMPERFECT.

**Formation.** The imperfect is formed from the present by changing  $\omega$  into  $\sigma\nu$ , and prefixing the augment; as,  $\epsilon\iota\text{-}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\iota\text{-}\sigma\nu$ .

**Signification 1.** *Was*, The imperfect represents an action as *present* to some *past* time; as,  $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\phi\omicron\nu \epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta\nu$ , *I was* writing a letter, *when*, &c. The time thus referred to is not always expressed, but rather implied in the context.

$\text{Ἐκείνος δὲ ἔλσγσ περὶ τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ.}$

2. Hence, the imperfect is used in narration to represent an action as *continued*; while the aorist represents it as simply performed.

$\text{Οἱ ἄλλοι ἤρπαζον τὴν πόλιν.}$

$\text{Οἱ στρατιῶται ἠγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.}$

$\text{Καλκὸς ἔλαμψε, ὡς ἀσπεροκὴ πατρὸς Διός.}$

$\text{Οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπίστρυον εἰς αὐτόν.}$

$\text{Καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐδίωκον τὸν Ἰησοῦν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι.}$

$\text{Ἄλλοι δὲ ἔκοπτον κλάδους ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων καὶ ἐστρωόνυν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.}$

$\text{Αὐτὸς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἐπίστρεψεν ἑαυτὸν αὐτοῖς.}$

3. Hence, the imperfect represents an action which is done *statedly*, or from *time to time*.

$\text{Ἰπποκρίτης τὸν ἵππον ἔτριβε καὶ ἐκτρένιζε πάσας ἡμέρας.}$

$\text{Κῦρος πολλάκις βίβει οἶνον ἑσπερ τοῖς φίλοις.}$

$\text{Ἰησοῦς αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐβάπτιζεν, ἀλλ' οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ.}$

## FIRST FUTURE.

*Signification.* The same as in English.

Καὶ ἄξω αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου.

Λέξομεν καὶ πράξομεν ταῦτα.

Ὁ λύκος ἀρπάσσει καὶ σκορπίζει τὰ πρόβατα.

Καὶ βασιλεύσει ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας, καὶ τῆς βασιλείας αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἔσται τέλος.

Οἱ βάρβαροι διώξουσιν καὶ τρέψουσιν ἡμᾶς.

Ὅτι\* δικαιότατόν (ἐστί,) καὶ πρὸς θεῶν† καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, τοῦτο πράξω.

Τί ποιήσομεν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τούτοις;

Ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου κρίνω σε.

Εἴ τις τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ φθείρει, φθερεῖ τοῦτον ὁ Θεός.

## FIRST AORIST.

*Formation.* The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α and prefixing the augment; as, τί-σω, ἔ-τι-σα, εὐ-ψ-ω, ἔ-τυ-ψ-α.

In liquid verbs this tense is formed from the second future, by lengthening α into η and ε into ει in the penult; as, ψαλῶ, ἔψηλα, στείλῶ, ἔστειλα. In a few instances the first aorist is irregular.

*Signification.* The aorists denote simply a *past* action or occurrence, without determining the period of its termination, and without leaving the mind to dwell upon it as a *continued* action. Hence in narration, when the writer would fix our attention on an action as *continued* the imperfect is used, when simply as *performed*, without reference to duration, the aorist is used.

\* That which.

† Before, i. e. in the estimation of Gods, &c.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας.

Ἔπεμψεν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι τριήρεις.

Ἐφύλαξαν τὰς διαβάσεις τῶν ποταμῶν καὶ ἔφραξαν τὰς ὁδοὺς.

Οἱ ἱππεῖς τῶν Συρακουσίων ἐφθισαν τὴν χώραν.

Ὁ Κάδμος ἐκόμισεν ἐκ Φοινίκης τὰ γράμματα εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ὁ Θεὸς ἐποίησε τὸν οὐρανὸν, καὶ τὴν γῆν, καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς.

Οἱ ὄχλοι ἐθαύμασαν καὶ ἐδόξασαν τὸν Θεόν.

Καὶ εἰλκυσαν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄρχοντας.

From its indefinite nature the aorist is used to denote a thing that occurs *repeatedly*, or is *wont* to take place.

Ὁ Σωκράτης ἐδίδαξε\* τοὺς μαθητὰς ἀμισθί.

Οἱ Πέρσαι ἐπολέμησαν† προθύμως καὶ θαρσάλως.

The aorist, from its indefinite sense, is often used to express what is *generally* or *universally* true, where in English we use the present.

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, ἐν ᾧ ἐδόξασα.

#### PERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PERFECT.

*Signification ; have, have been.* The perfect connects a past action with the present time ; and marks the action either as *just completed*, or as completed and still *existing* in itself or its consequences.

Ἡ πίστις σου σέσωκέ σε.

Ἐγὼ πεπίστευκα ὅτι σὺ εἶ. ὁ Χριστὸς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.

\* Was accustomed to teach.

† Usually fought.

## 58 LESSON ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.--PLUPERFECT ACTIVE.

Οὗτος μὲν ἀπάντων δεσπότην αὐτὸν πεποιήκεν.

Ἡ λύπη πεπλήρωκεν ὑμῶν τὴν καρδίαν.

Οὐκ ἐγὼ ἀπὸ δρυὸς\* πεφυκα ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀνθρώπων.

Ἀγγελος αὐτῷ λελάληκεν.

Ἑμεῖς ἀπεστράλαμε πρὸς τὸν Ἰωάννην, καὶ (ἐπινοῶν)  
μεμαρτύρηκε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ.

Hence the perfect is often used in Greek, where in English we use the present. This is peculiarly the case with the perfect middle.

Ἡμεῖς πεπιστεύκαμεν, ὅτι σὺ εἶ ὁ Χριστὸς, ὁ Υἱὸς τοῦ  
Θεοῦ.

### PLUPERFECT ACTIVE, OR FIRST PLUPERFECT.

*Formation.* The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing *α* into *εν* and prefixing the augment ; as, τέτυκα, ἐ-τέτυκεν.

When the perfect begins with a vowel, the augment remains unaltered ; as, ἐψαλα, ἐψάλαεν.

*Signification ; had.* The pluperfect denotes that an action was already completed, when another action began, or was performing.

Ὁ λύκος ἤρπαξε τὸν ἔριπον.

Ὁ πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ μου ἐτέτελεν ὑμῶν χάριν.

### SECOND AORIST.†

This tense is always derived from an obsolete *short*

---

\* δρύς.

† No examples of the second future are given, because, with the exception of liquid verbs, there is no certainty that this tense is ever used in the active voice.

root, and belongs to those verbs only, whose present is a *strengthened* form of such roots.\*

**Formation.** The second aorist is formed from the present by changing  $\omega$  into  $\sigma\upsilon$  and prefixing the augment; as, λέγω, ἔλεγον.

The penult of the present is shortened to form the second aorist.

1. By dropping  $\tau$  and the latter of two liquids; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον, βάλλω, ἔβαλον.

2. By changing  $\alpha\iota$  and  $\eta$  into  $\alpha$ ; as, καίω, ἔκαον, λήθω, ἔλαθον.

3. By dropping the first vowel of  $\sigma\iota$  and  $\epsilon\upsilon$ ; as, λείπω, ἔλιπον, φαίγω, ἔφην.

But in *liquid verbs*,  $\sigma\iota$  is changed into  $\alpha$  in dissyllables; as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον; into  $\epsilon$  in polysyllables; as, ἀγείρω, ἤγερον.

4. In dissyllables,  $\epsilon$  before a *mute* is commonly changed into  $\alpha$ ; as, τρέπω, ἔτραπον.

Verbs in  $-\sigma\omega$  and  $-\tau\omega$ , have usually the second aorist in  $-\gamma\sigma\upsilon$ ; as, πράσσω, ἔπραγον.

Some in  $-\zeta\omega$  have this tense in  $-\delta\sigma\upsilon$ ; as, φράζω, ἔφραδον.\*

Some in  $-\pi\omega$ , have the 2d aorist in  $-\phi\sigma\upsilon$ ; as, βάνω, ἔβαφον.\*

**Signification**, the same as that of the first aorist.

Οἶδεις τὸν θάνατον ἔφυγες.

Ἐκ τῶν ἐστὶ τὸν ἀρίστον τῶν Ἀχαιῶν.

Ὁ Κῆρς ποταμὸν ἔτραψε. Ἴπποι ἔλειπον ἄρματα.

Ἡ ναὺς ἔταψε θάλασσαν. Ἐφθαρσεν πῦρ ὕλην.

---

\* See *two-fold roots*, page 45. Hence a large proportion of verbs have no second aorist. In such cases the first aorist is used; and, indeed, very few verbs have both these tenses in use.

Ἐκεῖνος ἔβαλε αὐτοὺς εἰς φυλακὴν.

Κροῖστος, Λυδῶν βασιλεὺς, ἀπέβαλε τὴν ἀρχήν.

#### PERFECT MIDDLE.\*

The perfect middle may commonly be formed from the second aorist by changing *ον* into *α*, prefixing the augment.

*Signification.* See the perfect active.

The penult is commonly lengthened, or changed into *ο* or *οι*.

Ἐκ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ἀεὶ καλῶς πέπραγα.

Οὐ ἀκήκοας† ὡς οἱ τέττιγες, ὄντες ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιόν,‡  
εἰς ὄρνιθας μετέβαλον ;

Ἀπολλοίσιπας§ ἡμᾶς ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι.

#### PLUPERFECT MIDDLE.

This tense is formed from the perfect middle by changing *α* into *σιν*, and assuming the augment ; as, *τέτυπα*, *ἔ-τέτυπεν*.

#### COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs compounded with a preposition, take the augment between the preposition and the verb ; as, *προσέβληκα*, *προσέβαλλον*, from *προσβάλλω*.

\* The more common name of this tense in English books, is perfect *middle*, though it has not the sense of that voice. This tense belongs to comparatively few verbs.

† ἀκούω.

‡ τὸ παλαιόν is taken adverbially, *formerly*.

§ ἀπολίσσω.

1. ἐκ in composition becomes ἐξ before a vowel ; as, ἐκβάλλω, ἐξέβαλλον.

2. ἐν and σύν, which lose ν before a consonant, resume it before a vowel ; as, ἐμμένω, ἐνέμνον.

### Rule.

Prepositions in composition lose their final vowel, if the simple verb begins with a vowel ; as, ἐπιέχω, for ἐπιέχω ; except περί and πρό, and sometimes ἀμφί.

If the simple verb begins with an aspirate, the preceding smooth mute of the preposition is changed into its cognate rough one ; as, ἀφαιρέω, from ἀπό and αἰρέω.

Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος διέπεμπε τὰς τῶν ἰππέων τάξεις κατὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς οὐκ αἰεὶ ἀπολαύει τῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς καρπῶν.

Οἱ πονηροὶ εἰς τὸ κέρδος μόνον ἀποβλέπουσι.

Θησεὺς τὴν Ἀριάδην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλειπε καὶ ἐξέπλευσε ν.\*

Οἱ πολέμιοι ἀπεχώρησαν† νυκτός.

Ἐγὼ ἀποστέλλω ὑμᾶς ὡς πρόβατα ἐν μέσῳ λύκων.

Οἱ ἄνεμοι καὶ ἡ θάλασσα ὑπακούουσιν αὐτῷ.

Ἐκεῖνος ἀπέστειλεν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν ἀμπελῶνα αὐτοῦ.

Σωκράτην τὸν σοφὸν ἀπέκτισιναν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος μετέχει τῆς θείας φύσεως.

Οἱ πλούσιοι μέγα διαφέρουσι τῶν πενήτων.

Οἱ ἀνόητοι πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας συμφορὰς ἐπισπίπτουσιν.

\* ἐκπλέω.

† ἀποχωρέω.



*Lesson on the Imperative.*

Μὴ κρίνῃς κατ' ὄψιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν δικαίαν κρίσιν κρίνα-  
τε.

Εἰ θέλεις ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, πρῶτον πίστευσον ὅτι κακὸς εἶ.  
Λύσαστε τὸν ναὸν τοῦτον, καὶ ἐν τρισὶν ἡμέραις ἐγερῶ αὐτόν.  
Φεύγετε καὶ σώσατε τὰς ψυχὰς ὑμῶν.

Ἐτοιμάσατε τὴν ὁδὸν Κυρίου.

Ἄνδρες, ἀκούσατε τοὺς λόγους μου.

Εἰ δὲ ἡ χεὶρ σου, ἡ ὁ πούς σου σκανδαλίζει σε, ἔκκοψον  
αὐτὰ καὶ βάλε ἀπὸ σου.

Μεῖνον μεθ' ἡμῶν ὅτι πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἐστί, καὶ κέκλικεν ἡ  
ἡμέρα.

Θεραπεύετε τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς, καὶ λέγετε αὐτοῖς, ἤγγικεν  
ἔφ' ὑμᾶς ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Μνημόνευε νέος ὦν ὡς γέρων ἔση ποτέ.

Μὴ ἐνεκεν βρώματος καλᾶ λυε τὸ ἔργον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἐπίβλεψον ἐπὶ τὸν υἱόν μου, ὅτι μονογενὴς ἐστί μοι.

Οὗτός ἐστι ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούετε.

Ἐκτεῖνον τὴν χεῖρά σου. Σῶσον σεαυτόν.

Λύσον τὸ ὑπόδημα τῶν ποδῶν σου.

### *Lesson on the Subjunctive.\**

**Formation.** The subjunctive is formed from the indicative, by lengthening the vowels of the tense-form into η and ω. Thus,

Ind. τύπῃ-ω, -εις, -ει; -εσθι, -εσθι; -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι.

Subj. τύπῃ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ; -ῃσθι, -ῃσθι; -ωμεν, -ῃτε, -ωσι.

**Signification.** *May, might, &c.* as in English.

Πόθεν ἀγοράσομεν ἄρτους ἵνα φάγωσιν οὗτοι;

Ὅστις ἂν ποιήσῃ τὸ θέλημα τοῦ Πατρὸς μου τοῦ ἐν οὐρανοῖς, αὐτὸς μου ἀδελφός, καὶ ἀδελφὴ, καὶ μήτηρ ἐστίν.

Ἐὰν οὖν ὁ Υἱὸς ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρωσῃ, ὅντως ἐλεύθεροι ἔσεσθε.

Οὐκ ἦν ἐκείνος τὸ φῶς, ἀλλὰ ἵνα μαρτυρήσῃ περὶ τοῦ φωτός.

Ἦσαν οὖν λίθους ἵνα βάλωσιν ἐπ' αὐτόν.

Ἐὰν ὑμεῖς μείνητε ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ ἐμῷ, ἀληθῶς μαθηταί μου ἐστέ.

Διογένης† εἶπεν ὅτι μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι κύνας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσι· ἐγὼ δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σῶσω.

In the first and second persons, the subjunctive is used in exhortations, where in English we use the imperative.

Ἀγαμέμνεν πρὸς αὐτόν.

Μηκέτι οὖν ἀλλήλους κρίνωμεν.

Μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς λόγους τοῦδε βιβλίου.

Μηδενὶ συμφεράν ὄνειδίσῃς, κοινὴ γάρ (ἐστὶ) ἡ τύχη.

Μὴ φράσῃς ἐγκώμια ὑπὲρ σεαυτοῦ, ἀλλὰ λέγε μᾶλλον ἱπαινον ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων.

\* As the optative occurs more rarely, and is less easily understood than the other moods, no exercises upon it are here given.

† Diogenes was called κύων, (a dog,) from his cynical disposition.

*Lesson on the Infinitive.*

Οἱ νόμοι παλαιοὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κωλύουσι τὸ  
τ ὑ π τ ε ι ν ἐλευθέρους.

Οὐ βράδιόν ἐστι μετὰ βάλλειν τὴν φύσιν πονηράν.

Νέοι ὄντες θέλετε μᾶλλον ἀκούειν τῶν γεραιτέρων ἢ τῶν  
νεωτέρων.

\*Εμελλον ἄξειν τὸν στρατόν.

Χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ διακριῖναι τὸν κόλακα\* καὶ τὸν φίλον.

\*Ελεγεν Ἐπιοκλῆς, ὁ Λάκων, δύο Λυσάνδρους Σπάρτην† μὴ  
ἀν ὑ π ο μ ε ῖ ν α ι.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐνόμιζον τρὺς Ἀθηναίους λελυκέναι τὰς  
σπονδάς.

Οὐκ ἔβλεπεν αὐθι λίπεῖν τοὺς ἵππους.

\*Εγὼ καὶ σὺ πολλὰ ἔνεκα τ ο ὕ ἀ ρ ε σ κ ε ι ν τῇ πόλει ἐπράξα-  
μεν.

*Lesson on Participles.*

\*Ἴδε ὁ ἀμνὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ αἵρων τὴν ἁμαρτίαν τοῦ κόσμου.

\*Ἄνθρωποι τὸν θάνατον φεύγοντες διώκουσι.

\*Ἦκω φράσουσα‡ νύμφης συμφοράν.

Καλέσας ὁ Κῦρος Ἀράσπην, τοῦτον ἐκέλευσε διαφυλάξαι  
τὴν γυναικά.

\*Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα, ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς στρατιώταις.

\*Εγὼ βεβιωκὼς§ ἔτη ἑννέα, ταῦτα γράφω.

Καὶ ἐκβαλόντες αὐτὸν ἔξω τοῦ ἀμπελῶνος, ἀπέκλειναι.

\* κόλαξ.  
μειναι.

† Σπάρτην is the accusative before ὑπο-  
μεῖναι. ‡ φράζω.

§ βιόω.

*Promiscuous.*

Καὶ ἤγειρεν ὁ Κύριος σωτήρα ἐν λαῷ καὶ ἔσωσεν αὐτούς.

Σὺ εἶ ὁ ἀνὴρ ὃς ποιήσας τοῦτο.

Νομίζω δὲ ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι πατρίδα, καὶ φίλους.

Ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ ἄγγελοι ἀναγγέλλουσι τοῖς σιραϊώ-  
ταις.

Ὁ δὲ κατὰφύγει εἰς τὸ ἐαυτοῦ σιζάρισμα, καὶ εὐθὺς παραγγέλ-  
λει εἰς τὰ ὄπλα.

Ὁ δ' Ὀρόντας νομίσας εἰσὶν τοὺς ἱερεῖς, γράφει ἐπι-  
στολὴν παρὰ βασιλέα.

Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, αὐτοὶ τε ἦσαν πολὺ προθυμότεροι, καὶ  
τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐξήγγελλον.

Οἱ Ἕλληνες συμβαλόντες, τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐνίκησαν.

Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος καταμαθὼν ταῦτα ἐκάλεσε αὐτόν.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπολαβόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν.

Τοῦτο δὲ ποιήσας, πρέσβεις πέμπει πρὸς βασιλέα.

Οἱ Φωκεῖς ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν, πολλὰ χρήματα ἔλαβον.

Καὶ ἄσμενοι ἔλαβον πρόφασιν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

Πόλεμός ἐστι μέγα κακόν, τοιοῦτο δὲ πλεῖστον μέρος οἱ τύραννοι  
μετέχουσιν.

Πολλοὶ δεσπότῃ βίᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν δούλων ἀπέθανον.

Πλούτιζε μὲν τοὺς φίλους, σπαντὸν γὰρ πλουτίζει.\*

Νόμιζε τὴν μὲν πατρίδα (εἶναι) δικόν· τοὺς δὲ πολίτας, ἑταί-  
ρους· τοὺς δὲ φίλους, τέκνα σαυτοῦ.

\* Attic future for πλουτίζεις.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—
<b>Pres.</b>	S. τύπῃ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε-ονταί	τύπῃ-ε -έσθω -εσθον-έσθων -εσθε-έσθωσαν	τυπῇ -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
<b>Imperf.</b>	S. ἐτύπῃ-ομην-ου-εῖτο	D. -όμεθον-εσθον-έσθην	
<b>Perf.</b>	S. τέτυκ-μαι-ψαι-πταί D. -μμεθον-φθον-φθον P. -μμεθα-φθε-μμένοι, εἰσὶ.	τέτυκ-φο-φθω -φθον-φθων -φθε-φθωσαν	τέτυκμένος εἶην τέτυκμένω τέτυκμένοι, εἶη- μεν
<b>Plup.</b>	S. ἐτέτυκ-μμην-φο-πτο	D. -μμεθον -φθον -φθην	
<b>1st Aorist.</b>	S. ἐτύφθ-ην -ης -η D. -ηλον-ήλην P. -ημην-ητε-ησαν	τύφθ-ητι-ήτω -ηλον-ήλων -ητε-ήλωσαν	κυφθ -εἶην -εἶημεν
<b>2d Aorist.</b>	S. ἐτύπ-ην -ης -η D. -ηλον-ήλην P. -ημεν-ητε-ησαν	τύπ-ητι-ήτω -ητεν-ήλων -ητε-ήλωσαν	τυπ -εἶην -εἶημεν
<b>1st Fut.</b>	S. τυφθήσ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα-εσθε -ονταί	wanting	τυφθησ -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
<b>2d Fut.</b>	S. τυπήσ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα -εσθε -ονταί	wanting	τυπησ-οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
<b>Paulo- post Fut.</b>	S. τετύψ-ομαι-ῃ -εῖται D. -όμεθον-εσθον-εσθον P. -όμεθα -εσθε -ονταί	wanting	τετυψ -οίμην -οίμεθον -οίμεθα
<b>Perf. of pure verbs.</b>	S. τέλειμῃ-οι, -δεδήλω S. -μαι -σαι-ται D. -μεθον-σθον-σθον P. -μεθα-σθε-νταί	τέλειμῃ-οι, δεδή- λω -σο-σθω -σθον-σθων -σθε-σθωσαν	τέλειμή-οι, δεδη- λώ -μην -μεθον -μεθα
<b>Plup. of do.</b>	S. ἐτέλειμή (or ἐδεδήλω)	-μην -σο -το	D. -μεθον

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Partic.
-οιο -οιλο -οισθον -οίσθην -οισθε -οινλο	τύπῃ-ωμαι -ῃ -ῃται -ώμεθον-ησθον-ησθον -ώμεθα-ησθε -ωνται	τύπῃ-εσθαι	τυπῇ-όμενος
P. -όμεθα -εσθε -ονλο			
-εἴης -εἴη -εἴηλον-εἴηλην -εἴητε -εἴησαν	τελειομένους, ὧ -ῃς -ῃ τελειομένω, -ῃλον-ῃλον τελειομένοι, ὧμεν-ῃτε-ῶσι	τελειο-φθαι	τελειο-μμένος
P. -μμεθα -φθε -μμένοι, ῃσαν			
-εἴης -εἴη -εἴηλον-εἴηλην -εἴητε -εἴησαν	τυφθ-ῶ -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον -ῃλον -ῶμεν -ῃτε -ῶσι	τυφθ-ῃται	τυφ-θείς
-εἴης -εἴη -εἴηλον-εἴηλην -εἴητε -εἴησαν	τυπ-ῶ -ῃς -ῃ -ῃλον -ῃλον -ῶμεν -ῃτε -ῶσι	τυπ-ῃται	τυπ-εἰς
-οιο -οιλο -οισθον-οίσθην -οισθε -οινλο	wanting.	τυφθ-ήσεσθαι	τυφθ-ησό-μενος
-οιο -οιλο -οισθον-οίσθην -οισθε -οινλο	wanting.	τυπ-ήσεσθαι	τυπ-ησόμε-νος
-οιο -οιλο -οισθον-οίσθην -οισθε -οινλο	wanting.	τελιύψ-εσθαι	τελιύψ-όμε-νος
-ο -λο -σθον -σθην -σθε -νλο	τελιμ -δεδηλ -ῶμαι -ῃ -ῃται -ώμεθον -ῃσθον -ῃσθον -ώμεθα -ῃσθε -ῶνται	τελιμῇ-σθαι δεδηλῶ-σθαι	τελιμημένος δεδηλωμέ-νος
-σθον -σθην	P. -μεθα -σθε -νλο		

*Formation of the tenses in the Passive voice.*

**PRESENT.** The present is formed from the present active by changing  $\omega$  into  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  ; as,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

**IMPERFECT.** The imperfect is formed from the present by changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\nu$  and prefixing the augment ; as,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\eta\nu$ .

**PLUPERFECT.** The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing  $\mu\alpha\iota$  into  $\mu\eta\nu$ , and prefixing the augment, when the perfect begins with a consonant ; as,  $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\mu\eta\nu$ .

**PAULO-POST-FUTURE.** The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular, of the perfect passive by changing  $\alpha\iota$  into  $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  ; as,  $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\epsilon\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\mu\alpha\iota$ .

**FIRST FUTURE.** The first future is formed from the first aorist by changing  $\eta\nu$  into  $\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  and dropping the augment ; as,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\phi\eta\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

**SECOND AORIST.** The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active by changing  $\sigma\nu$  into  $\eta\nu$  ; as,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon\iota\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma\sigma$ .

**SECOND FUTURE.** The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$  ; as,  $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\sigma\eta\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Indicative.*

**Pres.** Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς, καὶ γινώσκω τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ γινώσκομαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν.

Ἀνδρὸς χαρακτὴρ ἐκ λόγου γινώριζεταί.<sup>1</sup>

Κροῖσος ὁ Λυδὸς ἄγειν λέγεταί μυρίους ἱππεάς.

Ἐξ ἀνέμων θάλασσα ταρασσέταί.<sup>2</sup>

**Imperf.** Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτοντο<sup>3</sup> μάλα.

**Perf.** Ἐν τῷ νόμῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ γέγραπται,<sup>4</sup> δύο ἀνδρῶν ἡ μαρτυρία ἀληθείης ἐστίν.

Αὕτη ἡ χαρὰ ἡ ἐμὴ πεπλήρωται.<sup>5</sup>

Εἰ γὰρ νεκροὶ οὐκ ἐγείρονται,<sup>6</sup> οὐδὲ Χριστὸς ἐγήγερται.<sup>7</sup>

Νῦν ἡ ψυχὴ μου τελέραται.<sup>8</sup>

Ἐγὼ, βλέπων εἰς τὰ τῶν ἄλλων κακὰ, πεπαιδευμαι.<sup>9</sup>

Αἱ τρίχες<sup>8</sup> τῆς κεφαλῆς ὑμῶν πᾶσαι ἡρίθμηνται.<sup>9</sup>

**Pluperf.** Ἡ Γάζα ἦν μεγάλη πόλις καὶ ἐπὶ χῶματις ὑψηλοῦ ὤκιστο,<sup>10</sup> καὶ τεῖχος περιβέβλητο<sup>11</sup> αὐτῇ.

**Paulo-post-fut.** Ἐμοὶ λείψειται<sup>12</sup> ἄλγος. Τὸ βέλος τελέξευσέται.<sup>13</sup>

**First Aor.** Ἡ γέγεννη<sup>6</sup> ὁ Κύριος. Ἐπαίδευσεν<sup>7</sup> Μωσῆς πάσῃ σοφίᾳ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων.

Ἡ δὲ οἰκία ἐπληρώθη<sup>5</sup> ἐκ τῆς δόσμης τοῦ μύρου.

Καὶ ἐσώθη<sup>14</sup> ἡ γυνὴ ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐκείνης.

(1) γινώριζω. (2) ταρασσώ. (3) βλάπτω. (4) γράφω. (5) πλήρω. (6) ἐγείρω. (7) παιδεύω. (8) θριξ. (9) ἀριθμέω. (10) οἰκίζω. (11) περιβάλλω. (12) λείπω. (13) τοξεύω. (14) σώζω.



Ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ βασιλεὺς δεινῶς ἐφοβήθη.<sup>1</sup>

FIRST FUT. Πίσλεύσον ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον καὶ σωθήσῃς.<sup>2</sup>

Οἱ νεκροὶ ἐγερθήσονται,<sup>3</sup> ἄφθαρτοι.

SECOND AOR. Ἐν τῷ μηνὶ τῷ ἑκτῷ ἀπεστέλλεται ὁ ἄγγελος Γαβριήλ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ εἰς πόλιν τῆς Γαλιλαίας.

Χαίρετε ὅτι τὰ ὀνόματα ὑμῶν ἐγράφη<sup>5</sup> ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς.

SECOND FUT. Ἀρετὴ φανήσεται<sup>6</sup> ἰσχυρότερον ἀδικίας.

*Imperative.*

PRES. Οὔτοι δοκιμάζέσθωσαν<sup>7</sup> πρῶτον.

PERF. Τοσοῦτον λελέχθω.<sup>8</sup>

FIRST AOR. Σκολίσθῃλωσαν<sup>9</sup> οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτῶν.

SECOND AOR. Διὸς<sup>20</sup> τέρας ἄλλο φανήτω.<sup>6</sup>

*Subjunctive.*

PRES. Ἐκ Θεοῦ ἀρχώμεθα<sup>10</sup> πάντα τὰ ἔργα.

FIRST AOR. Μὴ κρίνετε ἵνα μὴ κριθῇτε.<sup>11</sup>

Ταῦτα λέγω ἵνα ὑμεῖς σωθῆτε.<sup>2</sup>

*Infinitive.*

PRES. Κελεύεις με τυπτεσθαι.<sup>12</sup>

Οἱ νόμοι διδάσκουσιν ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἀρχεσθαι.<sup>13</sup>

PERF. Ἀναγκαῖόν (ἐστί) οὕτω τέταχθαι<sup>14</sup> αὐτοῖς.

FIRST AOR. Ἐκέλευσε τοὺς Ἕλληνας οὕτω ταχθῆναι.<sup>14</sup>

FIRST FUT. Οἶμαι δύναι αἰρεσέσθαι.<sup>15</sup>

SECOND AOR. Τὸ σφαγῆναι<sup>16</sup> (ἐστί) δεινόν.

*Participles.*

PRES. Τὰ βλεπόμενά (ἐστί) πρόσκαιρα, τὰ μὴ βλεπόμενά ἐστί αἰώνια.

PERF. Οἱ λόγοι οἱ λελεγμένοι ὁρθῶς ἔχουσιν.<sup>17</sup>

FIRST AOR. Ἡρακλῆς ὀργίσθη<sup>18</sup> ἀπέκλεινε<sup>19</sup> Αἴνον.

(1) φοβέω. (2) σώζω. (3) ἐγείρω. (4) ἀποστέλλω. (5) γράφω. (6) φαίνω. (7) δοκιμάζω. (8) λέγω. (9) σκολίζω. (10) ἄρχομαι. (11) κρίνω. (12) τυπτόμαι. (13) ἄρχω. (14) τάσσω. (15) αἰρέω. (16) σφάλλω. (17) ἔχω. (18) ὀργίζω. (19) ἀποκλείνω. (20) Ζεῦς.

## MIDDLE VOICE.

ed.

71

*Formation of the Tenses in the Middle voice.*

The present and imperfect are the same as in the passive.

**FIRST FUTURE.** The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing  $\omega$  into  $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omega$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ ; but in *liquid verbs*, into  $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ; \* as,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

**SECOND FUTURE.** The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing  $\tilde{\omega}$  into  $\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ ; as,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

**FIRST AORIST.** The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding  $\mu\eta\nu$ ; as,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\alpha$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$ .

**SECOND AORIST.** The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing  $\omicron\nu$  into  $\omicron\mu\eta\nu$ ; as,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$ .

\* Also those verbs from which  $\sigma$  has been dropped by the Attics; as,  $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$ ,  $\kappa\omicron\mu\tilde{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\iota$ .

*Lesson on the Middle voice.*

The middle voice is used,

1. When we act *on ourselves*.

Οἱ Πέρσαι εἰς μάχην ἐτάξαυτο.<sup>1</sup>

Πάντες ἐλούσαντο<sup>2</sup> τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας.

Ἐγείρω,<sup>3</sup> ἄρον τον κράββατόν σου.

Φυλάσσεσθαι<sup>4</sup> ἀπὸ τῆς πλεονεξίας.

2. When we act *for ourselves*.

Ὁ Κύρος παῖσαν τὴν Ἀσίαν κατέστρεψεν.<sup>5</sup>

Μαρία δὲ τὴν ἀγαθὴν μερίδα ἐξέλεξατο,<sup>6</sup> ἥτις οὐκ αἰρεθήσεται<sup>7</sup> ἀπ' αὐτῆς.

Ὁ φίλος ἡγήσατο<sup>8</sup> με τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον.

3. When we cause a thing to be done *to* or *for* us.

Οἱ φρόνιμοι γονεῖς καλῶς διδάσκονταί<sup>9</sup> τοὺς παῖδας.

4. What is done *between* two parties or *among themselves*.

Διενείμαντο<sup>10</sup> τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Ζεὺς καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν καὶ ὁ Πλούτων, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς παρέλαβον.

Ἀλκιβρόντες ἡγωνίζοντο<sup>11</sup> ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τοῦ ἔτους.

In many instances the distinctive meaning of the middle voice is traced with difficulty.

(1) τάσσω, ranged themselves. (2) λούω. (3) ἐγείρω. (4) φυλάσσω. (5) κατέστρεψα, subdued to himself. (6) ἐκλέγω. (7) αἰρέω. (8) αἵτέω. (9) διδάσκω, cause to be instructed. (10) διανέμω. (11) ἀγωνίζω.

Ἀκούσας δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Κῦρος ἐπείδετο<sup>12</sup> καὶ ἔμενεν.

Ἐγὼ δὲ πειράσομαι<sup>13</sup> σε διδάσκειν, ὅτι ἀληθῆ λέγω.

Καὶ φεύγοντα<sup>14</sup> ὡς φεύγοντες ἀπὸ πολέμου, καὶ πρσοῦνται οὐδενὸς διώκοντος.

Καὶ πέμψας εἰς Ἐφεσον μετέκαλεσα<sup>15</sup> τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

Ὁ Κῦρος μέχρι δώδεκα ἐτῶν ἐν τῇ Περσῶν παιδείᾳ ἐπαιδευθεὶς ἐκ δὲ τοῦτου τοῦ χρόνου μετέπεμψα<sup>16</sup> αὐτὸν ὁ Ἀστυάγης.

### *Lesson on deponent and neuter verbs.*

Deponent and neuter verbs take a part or all of their tenses, from the passive or middle voices.

Καὶ ἐπορεύθη<sup>1</sup> ἕκαστος εἰς τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ.

Νῦν λέγομεν τὰς Κύρου πράξεις ἀρχάμενοι<sup>2</sup> ἀπὸ παιδός.

Ὁ δεχόμενος<sup>3</sup> ὑμᾶς ἐμὲ δέχεσθαι,<sup>3</sup> καὶ ὁ ἐμὲ δεχόμενος<sup>3</sup> δέχεσθαι, τὸν ἀποστείλαντά με.

Πάντες ἄνθρωποι ἡδέως προσδέχονται<sup>4</sup> ἐορίδας, πλὴν οἱ τύραννοι.

Ὁ πατήρ μου ἕως ἄρτι ἐργάζεται<sup>5</sup> καὶ ἐγὼ ἐργάζομαι.

Οἱ ἀδελφοὶ ἔγραψαν τοῖς μαθηταῖς ἀποδέξασθαι<sup>5</sup> αὐτόν.

Ὁ μὲν πεμπόμενος ἐπορεύετο<sup>1</sup> ἔχων τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ ἱππείας.

(12) πείθω. (13) πειράζω. (14) φεύγω. (15) μετακαλέω. (16) μεταπέμπω. For a fuller explanation of the middle voice see Goodrich's Greek Grammar, page 49.

(1) πορεύομαι. (2) ἄρχομαι. (3) δέχομαι. (4) προσδέχομαι. (5) αποδέχομαι.

Φωνή ἐγένετο<sup>6</sup> ἐκ τῆς νεφέλης λέγουσα, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ υἱός μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, αὐτοῦ ἀκούετε.

Ἐλῦσόμεαι<sup>7</sup> πρὸς ὑμᾶς, Θεοῦ θέλοντος.

Ἦλθεν<sup>8</sup> λιμὸς ἐφ' ὅλην τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.

Εἶπεν ὁ Θεὸς γενέσθω<sup>9</sup> φῶς, καὶ ἐγένετο<sup>10</sup> γενέσθω γῆ, καὶ ἐγένετο<sup>11</sup>.

Πάντα γέγονεν<sup>12</sup> ὡς ἔδοξε τῷ Θεῷ.

Ἐλθὼν<sup>13</sup> δὲ ἐκεῖνος πρὸς τὸν Ἀράσπαν, ἐλοιδόρησεν αὐτόν.

Ὅς ἐὰν μὴ δέξῃται τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς παιδίον οὐ μὴ εἰσέλθῃ<sup>14</sup> εἰς αὐτήν.

Ὁ δὲ τύραννος οὐδ' ἐπειδὴν εἶσω τῆς οἰκίας παρέλθῃ<sup>15</sup> ἐν ἀκινδύνῳ ἐστί.

Οὓς ἂν βούλῃ<sup>16</sup> ποιήσασθαι<sup>17</sup> φίλους, ἀγαθὸν τι λέγε περὶ αὐτῶν.

Ἡ μέλισσα μόνον τῶν ἄλλων ζώων βασιλέα ἔχει, ὃ τὸ λοιπὸν τῶν μελισσῶν ἐπεταί<sup>18</sup> πληθὺς, καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι περὶ<sup>19</sup> βασιλεῖ.

Ἀριστοτέλης εἶπεν, Ἐπειδὴ μὴ γίνεται<sup>20</sup> τὰ πράγματα ὡς βουλόμεθα,<sup>21</sup> δεῖ<sup>22</sup> βούλεσθαι,<sup>23</sup> ὡς γίνεται<sup>24</sup>.

Ἀλέξανδρος τὸ σῶμα τοῦ Δαρείου ἐς Πέρσας ἐπεμψε, θάψαι κελεύσας ἐν ταῖς βασιλικαῖς θήκαις, καθάπερ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλεῖς.

Πυθαγόρας τῶν πόλεων ἐκείνην εἶπεν ἀρίστην, τὴν ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς ἔχουσιν.

(6) γίνομαι. (7) ἔρχομαι. (8) εἰσέρχομαι. (9) παρέρχομαι. (10) βούλομαι. (11) ποιέω, observe the sense of the middle, "make to yourself." (12) ἔπομαι. (13) περὶ, περὶ-μαι. (14) γίνομαι. (15) δεῖ, (impersonal) ought.

Indicative.				Imperative.	
FIRST CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S.	τιμ -άω -άεις -άει*		S.	τίμ -ας -αίω
		-ῶ -ᾷς -ᾷ			-α -αίω
	D.	-άσιν -άσιν			-άσιν -αίωιν
P.		-ᾶν -ᾶν			-ᾶν -αίωιν
	P.	-άομεν -άεις -άουσι			-άεις -αίωσαν
		-ῶμεν -ᾶς -ῶσι			-ᾶς -αίωσαν
Imp.	S.	εἴμ -αον -ας -ας		D.	-άσιν -αίην
		-ων -ας -α			-ᾶν -αίην
	P.	άομεν, ῶμεν -άετε, ᾶτε, αον, ων			
SECOND CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S.	φιλ -έω -έεις -έει		S.	φίλ -εις -εῖω
		-ῶ -εῖς -εῖ			-εις -εῖω
	D.	-έσιν -έσιν		D.	-έσιν -εῖωιν
P.		-εῖν -εῖν			-εῖν -εῖωιν
	P.	-έομεν -έεις -έουσι		P.	-έεις -εῖωσαν
		-οῦμεν -εῖς -οῦσι			-εῖς -εῖωσαν
Imp.	S.	εῖμ -εον -εις -εις		D.	-έσιν -εῖην
		-ουν -εις -ει			εῖν εῖην
	P.	έομεν, οῦμεν-έεις, εῖς -εον, ουν			
THIRD CONJUGATION					
Pres.	S.	δηλ -όω -όεις -όει		S.	δήλ -οε -οῖω
		-ῶ -οῖς -οῖ			-ου -οῖω
	D.	-όσιν -όσιν		D.	-όσιν -οῖωιν
P.		-οῖν -οῖν			-οῖν -οῖωιν
	P.	-όομεν -όεις -όουσι		P.	-όεις -οῖωσαν
		-οῦμεν -οῖς -οῦσι			-οῖς -οῖωσαν
Imp.	S.	έδηλ -οον -οεις -οε		D.	-όσιν -οῖην
		-ουν -οεις -ου			-οῖν -οῖην
	P.	όομεν, οῦμεν -όεις, οῖς -οον, ουν			

\* ζάω, πεινάω, διψάω, χράομαι, contract as and

Optative.	Subjunctive.	Infinit.	Partic.
<p>ἐν αω.</p> <p>τιμ-άοιμι -άοις -άοι  -ῶμι -ῶς -ῶ  -άοιλον-αοίην  -ῶλον -ῶην  -άοιμεν-άοιτε -άοιεν  -ῶμεν -ῶτε -ῶεν</p>	<p>τιμ-άω -άῃς -άῃ  -ῶ -ῶς -ῶ  -άηλον-άηλον  -ᾶλον -ᾶλον  -άωμεν-άῃς -άωσι  -ῶμεν -ᾶτε -ῶσι</p>	<p>τιμ -άειν  -ῶν</p>	<p>τιμ -άων  -ῶν</p>
<p>ἐν εω.</p> <p>φιλ-έοιμι -έοις -έοι  -οῖμι -οῖς -οῖ  -έοιλον-εοίην  -οῖλον -οῖην  -έοιμεν-έοιτε -έοιεν  -οῖμεν -οῖτε -οῖεν</p>	<p>φιλ-έω -έῃς -έῃ  -ῶ -ῶς -ῶ  -έηλον-έηλον  -ῶλον -ῶλον  -έωμεν-έῃς -έωσι  -ῶμεν -ῶτε -ῶσι</p>	<p>φιλ -έειν  -οῖν</p>	<p>φιλ -έων  -ῶν</p>
<p>ἐν οω.</p> <p>δηλ-όοιμι -όοις -όοι  -οῖμι -οῖς -οῖ  -όοιλον-οοίην  -οῖλον -οῖην  -όοιμεν-όοιτε -όοιεν  -οῖμεν -οῖτε -οῖεν</p>	<p>δηλ-όω -όῃς -όῃ  -ῶ -οῖς -οῖ  -όηλον-όηλον  -ῶλον -ῶλον  -όωμεν-όῃς -όωσι  -ῶμεν -ῶτε -ῶσι</p>	<p>δηλ -όειν  -οῖν</p>	<p>δηλ -όων  -ῶν</p>

αι to η and η.



*Lesson on contract verbs.*

## ΑΩ.

Τίμῳ τὸν πατέρα μου.

Ἡμεῖς ἀγαπῶμεν αὐτὸν, ὅτι αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἡγάπησεν ἡμᾶς.

Αἱ Λήμνισαι τὴν Αφροδίτην οὐκ ἐτίμων.

Τίμα τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα σου.

Ἀγαπάτε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν.

Μὴ ἀγαπῶμεν λόγῳ μὴδὲ γλώσσῃ, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ καὶ ἀλήθειᾳ.

## ΕΩ.

Ὁ πατὴρ φιλεῖ τὸν υἱόν.

Ὁρφεὺς ᾄδων ἐκινεῖ λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιὸν ἐν ἄντροις ὤκουν.

Νοεῖ καὶ τοῖς πράττει.

Πολλοὶ δοκουντες ἑαυτοὺς φιλεῖν οὐκ ἀληθῶς φίλους.

Δίκαιόν ἐστι ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἃ οἱ ἄρχοντες προέταξαν.

## ΟΩ.

Ἡ γυνὴ φυσιοῖ, ἡ δὲ ἀγάπη οἰκοδομεῖ.

Ὁπου καλῶς βιοῖς παράμενε, καὶ εὐτυχεῖς (κατὰ) τὰ πάντα.

Ὁ σίδηρος ἰσοῖ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς.

*Promiscuous.*

Ἄγις ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔφη, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐκ ἐρωτᾷν πόσοι εἰσίν, ἀλλὰ ποῦ εἰσιν οἱ πολέμιοι.

Ὁμηρὸς μοι δοκεῖ τοὺς μὲν ἀνθρώπους, θεοὺς πεποιθεῖναι, τοὺς θεοὺς δὲ ἀνθρώπους.

Μὴ ἀγαπάτε τὸν κόσμον, μὴδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ· ἐάν τις ἀγαπᾷ τὸν κόσμον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν αὐτῷ.

Οὐ ζῶσιν ἀληθῶς, οἱ ἀνόητοί εἰσιν.

Ἡ ὄργη πολλοὺς ἀναγκάζει ὁρᾶν κακά.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπολέμησαν καὶ ἐν ἰκῶν δια Σόλωνα.

Ἐσθι μέγας ἐν οὐρανῷ Ζεὺς, ὅς ἐφορᾷ πάντα.

Τιμᾶτω ἕκαστος τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ ἀληθές, καὶ μισεῖτω τὸ αἰσχρὸν καὶ τὸ ψεῦδος· ταῦτα γὰρ ἀρετῆς σημεῖα καὶ κακίας.

Ὁ τύραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολῖτας ὑπερεῖν ἑαυτῷ.

Ὁ πατήρ ἐκέλευσέ με ταῦτα ποιεῖν.

Ὁ κολακεύων τοὺς φίλους ἀδικεῖ καὶ βλάπτει αὐτούς.

Ὁ Σωκράτης διδάσκων πλείστα ὠφέλησε τοὺς φίλους.

Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος συνεκάλεσε πάντας ἄρχοντας τῶν συμμάχων.

Σαρδανάπαλος, ἔσχατος Ἀσσυραίων βασιλεύς, ὑπερῆρεν ἅπαντας τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ τρυφῇ καὶ βραθυμίας.

Οἱ τρίακοντα τύραννοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλείους ἀπεκλόνασιν ἐν ὀκτὼ μηνσίν, ἢ πάντες Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν δέκα ἔτεσιν.

Ἀλκιβιάδης τὰ πλοῖα πάντα συνήθροισε παρ' ἑαυτόν, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἐξαγγείλῃ τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν.

Σοφοκλῆς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, περὶ τρόπαιον γυμνὸς ἐχόρευσε μετὰ λύρας.

Κάδμος ἀποκτείνει δράκοντα καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας αὐτοῦ σπείρει· τούτων δὲ σπαρέντων, ἀνέβησαν ἐκ γῆς ἄνδρες ἑνοπλοι.

Οἱ νόμοι δὲ οἱ πολλοὶ δοκοῦσί μοι δύο ταῦτα μάλιστα διδάσκειν, ἄρχειν τε καὶ ἄρχεσθαι.

(1) ὠφελέω. (2) 1 a. act. from ὑπεραίρω. (3) συναθροίζω. ἐξαγγέλλω. (5) part. 2 a. pass. from σπείρω.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Opt—
		FIRST	CONJU—
Pres.	S. τιμ-άομαι -άη -άειαι -ῶμαι -ᾶ -ᾷαι D. -αόμεθον-άεσθον-άεσθον -ώμεθον-ᾷσθον-ᾷσθον P. -αόμεθα-άεσθε-ώνται -ώμεθα-ᾷσθε -ώνται	τιμ-άου -αέσθω -ῶ -άσθω -ᾷσθον-αέσθων -ᾷσθον -άσθων -ᾷσθε-αέσθωσαν -ᾷσθε -άσθωσαν	τιμ-αοίμην -ώμην -αοίμεθον -ώμεθον -αοίμεθα -ώμεθα
Imp.	S. εἴμι-αόμην -άου -άειο -ώμην -ῶ -ᾷο D. εἴμι -αόμεθον -άεσθον -ώμεθον -ᾷσθον		
		SECOND	CONJU—
Pres.	S. φιλ-έομαι -έη -έειαι -ῶμαι -ῆ -εῖται D. -εόμεθον-έεσθον-έεσθον -ούμεθον-εῖσθον-εῖσθον P. -εόμεθα -έεσθε -έονται -ούμεθα -εῖσθε -οῦνται	φιλ-έου -έεσθω -οῦ -εῖσθω -έεσθον-εέσθων -εῖσθον-εῖσθων -έεσθε -εέσθωσαν -εῖσθε -εῖσθωσαν	φιλ-εοίμην -οίμην -εοίμεθον -οίμεθον -εοίμεθα -οίμεθα
Imp.	S. ἐφιλ -εόμην -έου -έειο -ούμεν -οῦ -εῖτο D. ἐφιλ-εόμενον -έεσθον -ούμενον -εῖσθον		
		THIRD	CONJU—
Pres.	S. δηλ-όομαι-όη -όειαι -οῦμαι-οῖ -οῦνται D. -οόμενον-όεσθον-όεσθον -ούμεθον-οῖσθον-οῖσθον P. -οόμενα -όεσθε -όνται -ούμενα-οῖσθε -οῦνται	δηλ-όου -οέσθω -οῦ -ούσθω -όεσθον-οέσθων -οῖσθον-οῖσθων -όεσθε-οέσθωσαν -οῖσθε-οῖσθωσαν	δηλ-οοίμην -οίμην -οοίμεθον -οίμεθον -οοίμεθα -οίμεθα
Imp.	S. ἐδὴλ-οόμην -όου -όειο -ούμην -οῖ -οῦντο	D. ἐδὴλ-οόμενον -όεσθον -οῖμεθον -οῖσθον	

—ative.	Subjunctive.	Infinitive.	Particip.
<b>GATION IN αω.</b>			
-άοιο -άοιῶ	τιμ-άωμαι-άῃ -άῃαι	τιμ-άεσθαι	τιμ-αόμενος
-ῶο -ῶῖο	-ῶμαι -ῶ -ῶῖαι	-ᾷσθαι	-ώμενος
-αοισθον-αοίσθην	-αώμεθον-άησθον-άησθον		
-ῶσθον -ῶσθην	-ώμεθον -ᾷσθον -ᾷσθον		
-αοισθε -αοινῶ	-αώμεθα-άησθε-άωνῖαι		
-ῶσθε -ῶνῶ	-ώμεθα -ᾷσθε -ῶνῖαι		

-αέσθην P. ἔλιμ -αόμεθα -άεσθε -άονῶ  
 -ᾷσθην -ώμεθα -ᾷσθε -ῶνῶ

<b>GATION IN εω.</b>			
-έοιο -έοιῶ	φιλ-έωμαι-έῃ -έῃαι	φιλ-έεσθαι	φιλ-εόμενος
-ῶο -ῶῖο	-ῶμαι -ῶ -ῶῖαι	-ᾷσθαι	-ούμενος
-έοισθον-εοίσθην	-εώμεθον-έησθον-έησθον		
-ῶσθον -ῶσθην	-ώμεθον -ᾷσθον -ᾷσθον		
-έοισθε -έοινῶ	-εωμεθα-έησθε-έωνῖαι		
-ῶσθε -ῶνῶ	-ώμεθα -ᾷσθε -ῶνῖαι		

-εέσθην P. ἔφιλ -εόμεθα -έεσθε -έονῶ  
 -ᾷσθην -ούμεθα -ᾷσθε -οῦνῶ

<b>GATION IN οω.</b>			
-όοιο -όοιῶ	δηλ-όωμαι-όῃ -όῃαι	δηλ-όεσθαι	δηλ-οόμενος
-ῶο -ῶῖο	-ῶμαι -ῶ -ῶῖαι	-οῦσθαι	-ούμενος
-όοισθον-οοίσθην	-οώμεθον-όησθον-όησθον		
-ῶσθον -ῶσθην	-ώμεθον -ῶσθον -ῶσθον		
-όοισθε -οοινῶ	-οώμεθα-όησθε-όωνῖαι		
-ῶσθε -ῶνῶ	-ώμεθα -ῶσθε -ῶνῖαι		

-οέσθην P. ἔδηλ-οόμεθα -όεσθε-οόνῶ  
 -οῦσθην -ούμεθα -οῦσθε-οῦνῶ

*Lesson on contract verbs.*

## ΑΩ.

Οὐδὲν τοῦτων κελεύω ὑμᾶς ποιεῖν ἵνα ἀνιᾶσθε, ἀλλ' ἵνα  
ἐκ τοῦτων ἀγαθόν τι λαμβάνητε.

## ΕΩ.

Οὐ πάντα ἀνθρώπων τσελεῖται κατὰ γνώμην.  
Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ μισοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν.  
Οὐκ ἀμελεῖται ὑπὸ Θεοῦ τὰ ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν πράγματα.  
Καὶ ἔσεσθε μισοῦμενοι ὑπὸ πάντων διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου.  
Κόλαζε τὰ πάθη, ἵνα μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τιμωρῇ.  
Οἱ μὴ κολάζοντες τοὺς κακοὺς βούλονται ἀδικεῖσθαι  
τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς.

## ΟΩ.

Ἡ γὰρ δύναμίς μου ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ τσελεῖοῦται.  
Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος θανάτῳ ζημιοῦται.  
Οἶδα ὅτι Ἰησοῦν τὸν ἐσταυρωμένον ζητεῖτε.

*Middle voice.*

Καλῶς ἐστί το ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τὸν Θεὸν ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ  
δείπνου.  
Ὅταν λυπώμεθα, μηδέποτε ἄλλον αἰλιώμεθα, ἀλλ'  
ἑαυτοὺς.  
Φίλους κτῶ,<sup>1</sup> μὴ πάντας τοὺς βουλομένους, ἀλλ' τῆς σῆς  
τιμῆς ἀξίους ὄντας.  
Μὴ λύπῃ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀποθνήσκουσιν, ἀναγκαῖον γάρ ἐστίν·  
λύπῃ ἐπὶ τοῖς αἰσχυρῶς τελευτῶσι.  
Τὸν μὲν Θεὸν φοβέοι, τοὺς δὲ φίλους αἰσχύνοιο, τοῖς δὲ νόμοις  
κρίνῃ.

---

(1) Imp. κτίζομαι.

*Promiscuous.*

Οἱ Λόχιοι νόμοις οὐκ ἐχρῶντο, ἀλλὰ ἔθρεσε, καὶ ὑπὸ γυναιξὶν  
ἐκρατοῦντο ἐκ παλαιού.

Τοὺς ἀλκίμους, καὶ τοὺς σοφοὺς, καὶ τοὺς δίκαιους φοβοῦνται  
οἱ τύραννοι.

Ὁ Κῦρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν ὅτε ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ,  
πάντων κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο.

Λιογένης λύχνον μεθ' ἡμέραν ἄψας,<sup>1</sup> ἄνθρωπον, φησί, ζήτω.

Μίλων ὁ ἐκ Κρότωνος ἀθλητῆς, ταῦτον ἀράμενος<sup>2</sup> ἔφερε  
διὰ τοῦ σιαδίου μέσου.

Περσάνδρος, ἔρωτηθεὶς<sup>3</sup> τί ἐστὶν ἐλευθερία, εἶπεν, ἀγαθὴ  
συνείδησις.

Ἐπεσε<sup>4</sup> τὸ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸν  
λόγον.

Πᾶν δένδρον μὴ ποιοῦν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται, καὶ εἰς πῦρ  
βάλλεται.

Ὁ ἄριστος ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησι βῆλωρ ἐγένετο Δημοσθένης.

Βραδέως μὲν φίλος γίνου,<sup>5</sup> γενόμενος<sup>5</sup> δὲ πειρῶ διαμένειν.

Σωκράτης, ἰδὼν μειράκιον πλούσιον καὶ ἀπαιδέυτον, — ἰδοῦ, ἔφη,  
χρυσοῦν ἀνδράποδον.

Ἐπαμινώνδας ἔλεγε τὸν ἐν πολέμῳ θάνατον εἶναι κάλλιστον.

Ἀγησίλαος ἐρωτώμενος πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν ἐποίησατο, θανάτου  
καταφρονήσας, ἔφη.

Λεωνίδας, τοῦ Ξέρξου γράφαντος, πέμψον τὰ ὅπλα, — ἀνιέγρα-  
ψεν, μολῶν<sup>6</sup> λάβε.

---

(1) part 1. a from ἄπιω. (2) part 1. a. m. from αἶρω.  
(3) p. 1. a. pass. from ἐρωτάω. (4) πίπιω. (5) γίνομαι.  
(6) μόλω.

Παυσανίας, τοῦ ἱατροῦ εἰπόντος αὐτῷ, γέγωνας, — δῶτε, εἶπεν, οὐκ ἐχρησάμην<sup>1</sup> σοὶ ἱατρῷ.

Περικλῆς, μέλλων ἀποδηήσκειν, ἑαυτὸν ἐμακάριζεν ὅτι μηδεὶς Ἀθηναίων μέλαν ἱμάλιον δι' αὐτὸν ἐνεδύσατο.<sup>2</sup>

Ἡ Μήδεια τοὺς παῖδας ἀπέκλεινε, καὶ λαβοῦσα ἄρμα πτηνῶν δρακόντων, ἐπὶ τούτου φεύγουσα ἤλθεν εἰς Ἀθήνας.

Οἱ βασιλεῖς τῶν Αἰγυπτίων τὰς πυραμίδας ὑποδόμησαν, νομίζοντες διὰ τούτων τῶν ἔργων ἀθάνατον ἑαυτοῖς καταλείψειν τὴν μνήμην.

Ὡ νῆοι, ἀλλὰ μάχεσθε<sup>3</sup> παρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντες, Μηδὲ φυγῆς αἰσχρᾶς ἄρχεῖτε, μηδὲ φόβου.

Σωκράτης εἶπεν, οἱ ἄλλοι ἄνθρωποι ζῶσιν<sup>4</sup> ἵνα ἐσθίωσιν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐσθίω ἵνα ζῷ.

### *Lesson from Hierocles.*

Σχολαστικὸς ἱατρῷ συναντήσας, ὑπὸ τοίχου ἐκρύβη.<sup>5</sup> Τινὸς δὲ πυθομένου τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη· Καιρὸν ἔχω<sup>6</sup> μὴ ἀσθενήσας, καὶ αἰσχύνομαι εἰς ὄψιν ἐλθεῖν τοῦ ἱατροῦ.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀπορῶν, τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ ἐπίπρασσε· καὶ, γράφων πρὸς τὸν πατέρα, ἔλεγε· Σύγχαιρε ἡμῖν, πάτερ· ἤδη γὰρ ἡμᾶς τὰ βιβλία τρέφει.

Σχολαστικῷ φίλος ἔγραψεν ἐν Ἑλλάδι ὄντι, βιβλία αὐτῷ ἀγοράσαι· τοῦ δὲ ἀμελήσαντος, ὥς, μετὰ χρόνον, τῷ φίλῳ συνώφθη, εἶπε· Τὴν ἐπιστολὴν, ἣν περὶ βιβλίων ἀπέστειλās μοι, οὐκ ἐχομίσάμην.

(1) χρᾶμαι. (2) ἐνδύνω. (3) μάχομαι. (4) ζάω. (5) κρύπτω. (6) Literally *I have*, i. e. have passed a great while, not being sick.

Σχολαστικὸς θέλων τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ διδάξαι μὴ τρώγειν πολλά, οὐ παρέβαλεν αὐτῷ τροφάς. Αποδιανόντος<sup>1</sup> δὲ τοῦ ἵππου τῷ λιμῷ, ἔλεγε· Μέγα ἐζημώσθην· ὅτι γὰρ ἔμαθες<sup>1</sup> μὴ τρώγειν, τοίς ἀπέθανες.<sup>11</sup>

Σχολαστικὸς οἰκίαν πωλῶν,<sup>2</sup> λίθον ἀπ' αὐτῆς εἰς δεῖγμα περιέφερε.

Σχολαστικὸς ἀμυναῖαν ἔχων, ἐσφράγισεν αὐτήν. Τοῦ δὲ δούλου κάλιωσεν τρήσαντος,<sup>3</sup> καὶ τὸν οἶνον αἶροντος, ἐδαύμαζεν ὅτι, τῶν σημάνητων σώων<sup>4</sup> ὄντων,<sup>5</sup> ὁ οἶνος ἐλαττοῦτο.<sup>6</sup> Ἐπειρος εἶπεν· Ὁρᾶ, μὴ κάλιωθῃς ἀφηρήσθῃ. Ὁ δὲ, ἀματιέστιάς, εἶπεν, οὐ τὸ κάτωσεν λείπει ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄνωσεν μέρος.

Σχολαστικὸς ἰδὼν σίρουθία ἐπὶ δένδρου, λάθρα ὑπεισελθὼν ὑφαπλώσατο<sup>7</sup> τὸν κόλπον, καὶ ἔσσειε τὸ δένδρον, ὥς ὑποδεξόμενος τὰ σίρουθία.

Σχολαστικὸς μαθὼν<sup>1</sup> ὅτι ὁ κόραξ ὑπὲρ τὰ διακόσια ἔτη ζῇ, ἀγοράσας κόρακα εἰς ἀπόπειραν ἔειπε.

Σχολαστικὸς, ναυαγεῖν μέλλων, πινακίδας ᾗσι,<sup>8</sup> ἵνα διαθήκας γράφῃ· τοὺς δὲ οἰκέτας ὁρῶν ἀλγούντας διὰ τοῦ κινδύνου, ἔφη, μὴ λυπεῖσθε,<sup>9</sup> ἔλθετερῷ γὰρ ὑμᾶς.

Σχολαστικὸς, ποταμὸν βουλόμενος περάσαι, ἀνῆλθεν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἑφίππος· πυθόμενου<sup>10</sup> δὲ τινος τὴν αἰτίαν, ἔφη, σπουδάξεν.

Σχολαστικοῦ παιδίου ἀπέθανεν.<sup>11</sup> ἰδὼν<sup>12</sup> δὲ πλῆθος λαοῦ συνελθόντων, ἔλεγεν, αἰσχύνομαι εἰς τοσοῦτον ὄχλον μικρὸν παιδίον προφέρειν.

(1) μανθανω. (2) πωλέω. (3) τρήσσω. (4) σώω. (5) ὄντω. (6) ἐλαττώω. (7) ὑφαπλώω. (8) αἰτέω. (9) λυπέω. (10) πυθάνομαι. (11) ἀποθνήσκω. (12) εἶδω.



## ACTÆON.

Φασίν, Ἀκταίωνα ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν κατεβρώσθηναι.<sup>1</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ ἐστὶ ψευδές· Κύων γὰρ τὸν δεσπότην καὶ μάλιστα φιλεῖ. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές οὕτως ἔχει.\* Ἀκταίων ἄνθρωπος ἦν τὸ γένος Ἀρκάδιος, φιλοκύνηγες. Οὗτος ἔτρεφε κύνας πολλὰς καὶ ἐδήρευεν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι.<sup>2</sup> Τῶν δὲ αὐτοῦ πραγμάτων ἡμέλει.<sup>3</sup> Ὅτε δὲ οὐκέτι εἶχεν οὐδέν, ἔλεγον οἱ ἄνθρωποι, Ἀκταίων ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν κατεβρώσθη.<sup>1</sup>

## LYNCEUS.

Λυγκέα λέγουσιν, ὡς τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ἐώρα.<sup>1</sup> Τοῦτο δὲ ψεῦδος. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὥδε.\* Λυγκεὺς πρῶτος ἤρξατο<sup>2</sup> μεταλλεύειν χαλκὸν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ τὰ λοιπά. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταλλεύσει, λύχνους καίφαθρων ὑπὸ τὴν γῆν, τοὺς μὲν κατέλιπεν ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπου. Αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνέφερε τὸν χαλκὸν καὶ τὸν σίδηρον. Ἐλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅτι Λυγκεὺς καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆν ὄρεα,<sup>1</sup> καὶ καταδύων, ἀργύριον ἀναφέρει.

## CÆNEUS.

Καινέα φασίν,<sup>1</sup> ὅτι ἄηρωλος ἦν. Ὅς δ' ὑπολαμβάνει ἄηρωλον ἀπὸ σιδήρου ἄνθρωπον, εὐήθης ἐστίν. Ἡ δὲ ἀλήθεια ἔχει οὕτως.\* Καινεὺς ἦν ἀνὴρ Θετταλὸς τῷ γένει, ἀγαθὸς τὰ πολεμικά, καὶ ἐπιστήμων τοῦ μάχεσθαι. Γενόμενος<sup>2</sup> δὲ ἐν πολλαῖς μάχαις, οὐδέποτε εἰρώσθη,<sup>3</sup> οὔτε ὅτε Λαπίθαις συμμαχῶν πρὸς τῶν Κενταύρων

\* Is thus.

(1) κατεβρώσχω. (2) ὄρος. (3) ἀμελέω.

(1) ὀράω. (2) αρχομαι.

(1) φημι. (2) γίνομαι. (3) εἰρώσχω.

ἀπέθανεν,<sup>4</sup> ἀλλὰ συλλαβόντες<sup>5</sup> αὐτὸν μόνον κατέχωσαν,<sup>6</sup> καὶ οὕτως ἐπελεύθησεν. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ Λαπίδαι, ἀνελόμενοι<sup>7</sup> τὸν νεκρὸν αὐτοῦ, καὶ εὐρόντες μὴ τελερωμένον<sup>8</sup> τὸ σῶμα, Καυνεὺς τὸν τε ἄλλον βίον ἄλγῳτος ἦν, καὶ ἀπέθανεν<sup>4</sup> ἄλγῳτος.

## EUROPA.

Φασὶν, Εὐρώπην τὴν (θυγατέρα) Φοίνικος ἐπὶ ταύρου ὀχουμένην<sup>1</sup> διὰ τῆς θαλάττης ἐκ Τύρου εἰς Κρήτην ἀφικέσθαι.<sup>2</sup> Ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκεῖ οὕτε ταῦρον, οὐθ' ἵππον τοσοῦτον πέλαγος διανῦσαι δύνασθαι.<sup>3</sup> οὕτε κόρην ἐπὶ ταῦρον ἄγριον ἀναβῆναι.<sup>4</sup> Ὁ τε Ζεὺς, εἰ ἐβούλετο Εὐρώπην εἰς Κρήτην ἐλθεῖν,<sup>5</sup> εὗρεν<sup>6</sup> ἂν αὐτῇ ἐλέραν πορείαν καλλίονα. Τὸ δὲ ἀληθές ἔχει ὥδε. Ἀνὴρ Κνώσιος, ὀνόματι Ταῦρος, ἐπολέμει τὴν Τυρίαν χώραν. Τελευταῖον δὲ ἐκ Τύρου ἤρπασεν<sup>7</sup> ἄλλας τε κόρας, ἀλλὰ δὴ καὶ τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα, Εὐρώπην. Ἔλεγον οὖν οἱ ἄνθρωποι, Εὐρώπην τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως Ταῦρος ἔχων ὥχσθαι.<sup>10</sup> τοῦτου δὲ γενομένου,<sup>9</sup> προσανεπλάσθη<sup>8</sup> ὁ μῦθος.

## GERYON.

Γηρυόνην φασὶν, ὅτι τρικέφαλος ἐγένετο. Ἀδύνατον δὲ σῶμα τρεῖς κεφαλὰς ἔχειν· ἦν δὲ τοιόνδε τοῦτο. Πόλις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ, Τρικαρηνία καλουμένη.<sup>1</sup> Ἦν δὲ Γηρυόνης ἐν τοῖς τότε ἀνθρώποις ὀνομαστός, πλούτῳ τε καὶ ἄλλοις διαφέρων.

(4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) συλλαμβανω. (6) κατεχωννύω. (7) ἀναιρέω. (8) τιτρώσκω.

(1) ὀχέω, — ὀχέομαι. (2) ἀφικνέομαι. (3) δύναμαι. (4) ἀναβαίνω. (5) ἔρχομαι. (6) εὕρισκω. (7) ἄρπάζω. (8) γίνομαι. (9) προσαναπλάσσω. (10) οἷχομαι.

(1) καλέω.

Εἶχε<sup>2</sup> δὲ καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλην θαυμασίην ἐφ' ἣν ἐλθὼν<sup>3</sup> Ἡρακλῆς, ἀντιποιούμενον Γηρυόνην ἐκλείπειν.<sup>4</sup> Οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι<sup>5</sup> περιελαυνόμενας<sup>6</sup> τὰς βοῦς ἐθαύμαζον. Πρὸς τοὺς συνθανομένους<sup>6</sup> οὖν ἐλεγόν τινες, Ἡρακλῆς ταύτας περιήλασεν,<sup>7</sup> οὐσας<sup>8</sup> Γηρυόνου, τοῦ Τρικαρήνου· τινὲς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ λεγομένου, ὑπέλαβον<sup>9</sup> αὐτὸν τρεῖς ἔχειν κεφαλὰς.

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ μέγας ἦγε τὴν σιραλίαν παρὰ ποταμόν. Ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς σιραλιώτας διψώντας καὶ ἀφορῶντας εἰς τὸ ῥεῦμα τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὸν κήρυκα ἐκέλευεν εἰπεῖν· Ἀπεχώμεθα τοῦ ποταμοῦ, θανατῶδεις ἔχει τὸ ὕδωρ. Οἱ μὲν φοβηθέντες ἀπείχοντο καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἐτάχυνον. Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ διανύσας καὶ σιραλοπεδεύσας, αὐτὸς μετὰ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ φανερώς ἔπειν. Γελάσαντες οἱ σιραλιῶται καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς ἀπάτης νοήσαντες, ἀδεῶς ὑδρεύσαντο ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πάντες.

Ἡθέλησε Ξέρξης ιδέσθαι πάντα τὸν σιραλίον. Ὡς δὲ ἑώρα πάντα τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν κεκρυμμένον, καὶ τὰ πεδία πλέα ἀνθρώπων, ἐνταῦθα ὁ Ξέρξης αὐτὸν ἐμακάρισε· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐδάκρυσε· ὡς βραχὺς, εἶπεν, ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρώπινος βίος ἐστίν, εἰ τούτων, ὄντων τοσοῦτων, οὐδεὶς εἰς ἐκατοστὸν ἔτος περίεσται.

(2) ἔχω. (3) ἔρχομαι. (4) κτείνω. (5) θεάομαι. (6) συν-  
θάνομαι. (7) περιελαύνω. (8) ὦν—εἰμί. (9) υπελαμβάνω.

**FIRST CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN  $\mu\lambda$ -  
ACTIVE VOICE.**

SECOND CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN μι.  
ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Optative.	Subjunctive.	Inf. Part.
Pres.	S. τιδ-ημι -ης D. -ειν -ειν P. -εμεν-εις -εις	τιδ-ει (ει) -ειω -ειν -ειω -εις -ειωσαν	τιδ-ειν-εις -ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν -ειμεν-ειν-ειν	τιδ-ω -ης -η -ειν -ειν -εμεν-ειν-ειν	τιδ-ειν τιδ-εις
Imp.	S. τιδ-ην-ης-η D. -ειν-ειν-ειν P. -εμεν-ειν-ειν	-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν	-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν	-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν	-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν
2d Ao.	S. τιδ-ην D. -ειν-ειν-ειν P. -εμεν-ειν-ειν	τιδ-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν	τιδ-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν-ειν	τιδ-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν-ειν -ειν-ειν-ειν-ειν	τιδ-ειν τιδ-εις

PASSIVE VOICE.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

**THIRD CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN  $\mu$ .  
ACTIVE VOICE**

## ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Infin. Part.
Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμι -υς -υσι D. -υιον-υιον P. -υμεν-υτε-υσι	ζεύγν-υσι-ύτω -υτιν-ύτων υτε-ύτωσαν	ζευγνύναι ζευγνύς
Im.	S. ἐξεύγν-υν-υς-υ D. ἐξεύγν-υιον-ύτην P. ἐξεύγν-υμεν-υτε-υσαν		

## PASSIVE VOICE.

Pr.	S. ζεύγν-υμαι-υσαι-ύται D. -ύμεθον-υσθον-υσθον P. -ύμεθα-υσθε-υνται	ζεύγν-υσο -ύσθω -υσθον-ύσθων -υσθε -ύσθωσαν	ζεύγνυσθαι ζευγνύμενος -υντο
Im.	S. ἐξευγν-ύμην-υσο-υτο D. ύμεθον-υσθον-ύσθην P. ύμεθα-υσθε-υντο		

## LESSON ON VERBS IN μι.

## First Conjugation.

Τρεῖς κρᾶλήρας ἴσταν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν τῷ δείπνῳ.

Ὁ Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὖτος ἔσταν.

Ἴπποι παρ' ἄρμασι ἔσταν. Ἐκέλευσε στήναι τὸ ἄρμα.

Σύνηδες ἦν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τοὺς τε βασιλεῖς καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀρχὰς καὶ σιτάναι ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τοῦ Ἀρεως.

Ἀριστῶντι Διογένη ἐν αγορᾷ οἱ περισσῶτες συνεχῶς ἔλεγον· κύον, κύον· ὁ δέ, ὑμεῖς, εἶπεν, ἐστὲ κύνες, οἳ με ἀριστῶντα περισσέηκατε.

Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καθίσταν ἐφόρους, οἳ μέγιστον δύνανται οὐδενὶ γὰρ ὑπανίστασθαι πλὴν βασιλεῖ καὶ ἐφόρῳ.

(1) ἀριστάω. (2) δυναμαι.

Τὰς μεταβολὰς τῆς τύχης γενναίως ἐπίστας φέρειν.

Ὅτι ἄνευ φιλίας συνουσία (ἐστί) οὐδεμία, πάντες ἐπιστάμεθα.<sup>1</sup>

Θησαυρὸς μέγας ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς φίλος τῷ καὶ τηρῆσαι τοῦτον ἐπιστάμεναι.<sup>2</sup>

Κακολογίας ἀφίστασο, ἐπαίνει<sup>3</sup> μᾶλλον παντὸς ἀνθρώπου.

### Second Conjugation.

Τοῦτον τὸν νόμον ὁ Θεὸς τέθεικεν· εἴ τι ἀγαθὸν θέλεις, παρὰ σεαυτοῦ λαβέ.<sup>3</sup>

Οἱ παλαιοὶ τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσιν<sup>4</sup> ὁβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέειχον.

Φασὶ τοὺς Φοίνικας οὐκ ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὗρεῖν<sup>5</sup> τὰ γράμματα, ἀλλὰ τοὺς τύπους μετέπειτα· μόνον.

Αἰσωπος ἔλεγεν· Δύω κῆρας ἡμεῖς φέρομεν, τὴν μὲν ἔμπροσθεν τὴν δὲ ὀπισθεν· καὶ εἰς τὴν ἔμπροσθεν ἀποτίθεμεν τὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἀμαρτήματα, εἰς δὲ τὴν ὀπισθεν τὰ ἑαυτῶν· διὸ οὐδὲ καθορώμεν αὐτά.

Πολλοὶ νομοθετοῦσι θεῖα καὶ νόμους, ἵνα ἐξακαλύνται<sup>6</sup> τὸν δῆμον.

Οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὅλην ἀναπίμπλησι τὴν πόλιν τῆς αἰσχύνης καὶ ἀπιστίας.

Ὁ Πιπτακός, τὴν ἀρχὴν τῶν Μιτυληναίων δέκα ἔτη κατὰσχών καὶ εἰς τάξιν ἀγαγὼν<sup>7</sup> τὸ πολίτευμα, κατέειλε αὐτήν.

Παυσανίας, ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος συνηθέως φιλίαν πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα.

(1) ἐπίσταμαι. (2) ἐπαινέω. (3) λαμβάνω. (4) ἀποθνήσκω. (5) εὗρίσκω. (6) ἐξακαλιάω. (7) ἄγω.



*Third Conjugation.*

Οὐδὲν ἄνδρ' ἰόνου Θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις.

Ἦ δωρσά, ἦν ὑμεῖς εἰδοῖς αὐτοῖς ἦν μεγάλη.

Μὴ λέγεις, τί δώσεις· μὴ δίδωσι γὰρ ὁ λέγων.

Κρίσει δικαίᾳ καὶ δίδου καὶ λάμβανε.

Δὲς τὴν χειρὰ μοι. Δίδοτε καὶ δοθήσεσθαι ὑμῖν.

Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεισάν<sup>1</sup> τινὰς τῶν Βυζαντίων προδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν.

Ἄπαν δῶρον, εἰ καὶ μίκρον ἦ, μέγιστόν ἐστιν, εἰ μετ' εὐνοίας  
διδῶς.

Οὔτις ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπων, ᾧ Ζεὺς μὴ κακὰ πολλὰ δίδῃ.

Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος.

Θεοῦ οὐ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.

Νόμος ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ Ὀλύμπια<sup>2</sup> νικήσαντι<sup>3</sup> δραχμαὶ  
πεντακοσίαι δίδόσθωσαν.

Νόμος ἦν τῶν Ἀθηναίων· Τῷ κομίσαντι<sup>4</sup> λύκον πέντε δραχμας  
δίδοσθαι.

Ἀλέξανδρος, ὅτε εἶλε τὴν τῶν Θεβαίων πόλιν, ἀπέδοτο  
τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας.

*Fourth Conjugation.*

Χρόνος δίκαιον ἄνδρα δείκνυσιν μόνος.

Ἐκεῖνοι καλέσαντες τὸν Σωκράτην, τὸν νόμον αὐτῷ εἰκνύ-  
την.

Ὁ χρόνος εἰκνύει τὰς κακότητας τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Ναὸς τῆς Παλλάδος ἐν Ῥώμῃ εἰκνύται οὐ πρόσω τῆς  
ἀγορᾶς.

---

(1) πείθω. (2) in the Olympic games. (3) νικάω. (4) κο-  
μίζω.

*Exercises in turning English into Greek.*

## ACTIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i> Τιω, λεγω, γραφω, κρινω.	Thou honorest, he says, we write, they judge.
'Εκεινος ακουω. 'Αγαπη πας ελπίζω.	He hears. Love hopes all things.
<i>Imperfect.</i> 'Ακουω, τρεχω, βλεπω, αδω, νιπτω, πιστευω.	I was hearing, thou wast running, he was looking, we were singing, ye were washing, they were believing.
'Εγω φυλασσω, εκεινος λεγω, ο στρατιωτης διωκω.	We were watching, they were speaking, the soldiers were pursuing.
<i>First Future.</i> Βλεπω, διωκω, αγω, πλεκω, αρπαζω, ιστημι.	I shall see, thou shalt pursue, we shall go, ye shall weave, they shall seize, he shall place.
Συ διδασκω, εγω γραφω επιστολη.	Ye will teach, we shall write a letter.
<i>First Aorist.</i> Θαυμαζω, λουω, αδω, πεμπω.	They wondered, he washed, we sung, ye sent.
'Εκεινος σωζω συ, εγω διδωμι ουτος.	He saved you, we gave those things.
<i>Perfect.</i> Βαλλω, βλεπω, κρινω, πρασσω, διδωμι.	I have thrown, thou hast seen, he hath judged, ye have done, they have given.
Συ πεμπω, χειρ χειρ νιπτω.	Ye have sent, hand has washed hand.
<i>Pluperfect.</i> 'Αγω, γραφω, τριβω, σιλλω, διδασκω, αδω.	I had led, ye had written, he had rubbed, we had sent, ye had taught, they had sung.

Συ γραφῶ, ἔγω τυπῶ.

Ye had written, we had struck.

*Second Aorist.* Τυπῶ, φευγῶ, λείπω, πρᾶσσω.

They struck, we fled, thou left, ye did.

Πᾶς φευγῶ, ἔρπει πολὺς χρυσός.

They all fled, gold turns many men.

Ἐγὼ λέγω καὶ πρᾶσσω οὐτοί.

We spoke and did these things.

#### PRESENT.

Ὁ Αἰγύπτιος ταριχεύει τὸ νεκρὸν.

The Egyptians embalm their dead.

Οὐποτε λέγω ἡδύς, ἀλλὰ κακίζω.

Thou never speakest pleasant things, but reproachest.

Φευγῶ τὴν ἐχθρὰν τοῦ πονεροῦ, διώκω τὴν φίλιν τοῦ χρηστοῦ.

We flee the enmity of the wicked, and pursue the friendship of the good.

Ἐὰν ὁ παῖς σώφρων εἴη, μαθήσεται ἐπιμελῶς.

If boys are wise, they learn diligently.

Τὸ θεῖον σύ φυλάττει, ἄνθρωπε, εἰάν τις δίκαιος πράττει.

The deity guards you, O men, if ye do right.

Παραμένω ἕως ἄν ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἔλθῃ.

I remain until the (two) brothers come.

Φίλος, ἀνυστὶς ταχέως χαλεπὸν πόνον.

O friend, mayest thou quickly dispatch the severe labors.

Τίς ἀνὴρ πιστεύσει ψευδοῦς;

Who would trust a liar?

Τιμᾶτω ἕκαστος ὁ καλὸς καὶ ὁ ἀληθής, καὶ μισέτω ὁ αἰσχρὸς καὶ τὸ ψεῦδος.

Let each one honor the honorable and true, and hate the base and false.

Ζηλωτὴν ὁ ἐσθλὸς ἄνθρωπος.

Emulate the good man.

---

(1) Subj: pres: (2) Neu: plu: (3) Opt: pres:  
(4) Imperative. (5) Neu: sing.

Δεῖ ἀγρυπνεῖν<sup>1</sup> καὶ πονεῖν.<sup>1</sup>

It is necessary to watch and labor.

## IMPERFECT.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἔχων δέκα Ἀρχων<sup>1</sup>  
(-οντος).

The Athenians had ten Archons.

Ὁ Κρητὴς (-ητος) κέλευσεν ὁ παῖς  
(-δος) μάθαι<sup>1</sup> ὁ νόμος.

The Cretans commanded the children to learn the laws.

Ἀριστιδὴς καὶ Θεμιστοκλὴς  
στάσιαζον,<sup>2</sup> ἐτι ὦν<sup>2</sup> παῖς.<sup>2</sup>

Aristides and Themistocles contended, yet being children.

## PERFECT.

Ἀρχιτίμος ἐμίλῃα ὁ ἑπτα σο-  
φός γράφω.

Architimus has written a conversation of the seven wise men.

Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἡ ἑαυτοῦ γνώμη  
ὑποτάσσω ὁ διοικῶν<sup>3</sup> ὁ ὅλος.<sup>4</sup>

The good man has submitted his own judgment to him who rules all things.

Διογένης θαυμάζω<sup>5</sup> ὁ ῥητωρ<sup>6</sup>  
(-ορος) μὲν σπουδάζω<sup>7</sup> λέγω<sup>8</sup>  
ὁ δίκαιος,<sup>4</sup> πράττω<sup>8</sup> δὲ οὐδα-  
μῶς.

Diogenes wondered that orators were diligent to say right things, but not at all to do them.

Ὁ ἀνὴρ (ἀνδρός) οὗτος ἡ σο-  
φία<sup>9</sup> θαυμάζω.

I have admired the wisdom of these men.

## PLUPERFECT.

Ὁ Πόλεμων κατὰ παντὶ<sup>4</sup> ζήλω  
ὁ Ξενοκράτης (-ου).

Polemon, in every thing, had emulated Zenocrates.

(1) Infin. (2) Dual. (3) Dative part: (4) Neu: p.u: (5) Imperf: (6) Acc: plu: (7) Infin: perf: (8) Infin: pres: (9) Accus: sing:

Ὁ Φιλάδελφος σπουδάζω ὁ κας <sup>1</sup> πρᾶττω ἐπιμελῶς.	Philadelphus had been care- ful to do all things diligent- ly.
Μενέδημος μὲν Ξενοκράτης (-ου) καταφρονέω, <sup>2</sup> δὲ Στίλ- πων (ονος) θαυμάζω.	Menedemus despised Zeno- crates, but had admired
Ὁ φίλος ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἀποστέλ- λῳ πρὸ ἡ ἀφίξις <sup>3</sup> (-ως) αὐ- τοῦ.	Stilpon. The friend had sent the let- ter before his coming.

## FIRST FUTURE.

Οὐ καταισχύνω ὄπλον ὁ ἱερός, οὐδ' ἐγκαταλείπω ὁ παραστα- της (-ου).	I will not dishonor the sa- cred arms, nor desert my comrade.
Ὁ σπουδαῖος πρᾶττω οὐδεὶς <sup>4</sup> ἀτοπος.	The diligent man will do nothing out of its place.
Τίς ἐκεῖνος φιλεῖ ὅς ἐαυτοῦ ἀτιμάζω;	Who will love those who shall dishonor themselves?
Ἀγαπάω ὁ Κύριος ὁ θεὸς ἐγώ.	Thou shalt love the Lord thy God.
Ὁ ἀσθενὴς εὐδαιμονίζω ὁ ὑγιής (εὐσ-ους).	The sick will praise the healthy.
Τίς ἀγγέλλω ἡ πατρίς (-ίδος) τὸ ἀτύχημα;	Who shall announce to his country the misfortune?

## FIRST AORIST.

Οὐ πώποτε ἐγώ ὑπομένω τοσού- τος χειμῶν (ονος).	Never did I endure such a storm.
Θεμιστοκλῆς χωρίον πώλῃ, <sup>5</sup> κέλευσεν κηρύττειν, <sup>6</sup> ὅτι καὶ γει- τον (-ονος) χρηστὸς ἔχω. <sup>7</sup>	Themistocles selling a farm, ordered to proclaim that it has a good neighbour.

(1) Acc: plu: neu: (2) Imperf: (3) Gen:  
(4) Neu: sing: (5) Pres: Part: (6) Infin: pres:  
(7) Pres:.

Μη δίκη δικάζω, <sup>1</sup> πριν ἀμφω <sup>2</sup> μυθὸς ἀκούω. <sup>1</sup>	Thou shouldst not render judgment before thou hast heard the story of both.
Χαλεπὸς (ἐστὶ) διακρίνω <sup>3</sup> ὁ κο- λαξ (-ακός) καὶ ὁ φίλος.	It is hard to distinguish, a flatterer and a friend.
Διονυσίος συλαῶ πάς ὁ θησαυ- ρός.	Dionysius carried away all the treasures.
Δεινοκράτης Ἀλεξανδρείαν κτι- ζὼ κατὰ σχῆμα χλαμύς (-ιδός) Μακεδονικός.	Dinocrates built Alexandria after the form of a Mace- donian cloak.
Πωλεῶ <sup>4</sup> πάς ὅσος ἔχω.	Sell all whatsoever thou hast.

## SECOND AORIST.

Οὐδεὶς θάνατος φεύγω.	No one escaped death.
Θυμὸς λείπω ὅσπερ.	The spirit left the bones.
Χρυσὸς ἔρπει πολὺς.	Gold turned many.
Μη τις δόλος ἐγὼ κτείνω. <sup>5</sup>	Lest some snare kill me.
Ἔαω <sup>6</sup> αὐτοὺς ἐκφεύγω. <sup>7</sup>	Suffer them to flee.
Οὐκ θέλω <sup>8</sup> λείπω <sup>9</sup> ὁ ἵππος.	He would not leave the horses.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE.

<i>Present.</i> Ἀγαπᾶμαι, θαυμά- ζω, τυπῶ, κολάζω, λείπω, ἀκούω.	I am loved, thou art admir- ed, he is struck, we are punished, ye are left, they are heard.
--	--

---

(1) Subj: 1st Aor: (2) Gen: dual: (3) Infin: pres: (4) Imper: 1st Aor: (5) Subj: 2d Aor: (6) Imper: 1st Aor: (7) Infin. 2d Aor: (8) Imperf. (9) Infin: 2d Aor:

*Imperf.* Λειπω, τιω, τρασσω, I was left, he was honored,  
σωζω, διωκω, πεμπω. ed, it was done, we were  
saved, ye were pursued,  
they were sent.

*First Future.* Βλεπω, κρινω, I shall be seen, thou shalt  
γραφω, εγω πιστευω, συ φυ- be judged, it shall be writ-  
λασσω, εκεινος στελλω. ten, we shall be believed,  
ye shall be watched, they  
shall be sent.

*Perfect.* Διδασκω, διδωμι, τι- I have been taught, thou  
δημι, δεικνυμι, σφαλλω, πεμ- hast been given, he has  
πω. been placed, we have been  
shown, ye have been sup-  
planted, they have been  
sent.

*Pluperfect.* τιω, στελλω, γρα- I had been honored, thou  
φω, αρπαζω, βλαπτω, λυω. hadst been sent, it had been  
written, we had been seiz-  
ed, ye had been hurt, they  
had been unbound.

*First Aorist.* Φυλασσω, νιπ- I was watched, thou wast  
τω, τυπτω, ακουω, λειπω, washed, he was struck, we  
σωζω. were heard, ye were left,  
they were saved.

## PRESENT.

Δομος ταρασσω. The house is disturbed.

Ανηρ (-δρος) χαρακτηρ εκ Α man's character is known  
λογος<sup>1</sup> γνωριζω. by his word.

Ο κακος βουλομαι ο αγαθος The bad wish the good to  
αδικεω.<sup>2</sup> be injured.

Ο δραπστης (-ου) καν μη διω- Runaways even if they are  
κω,<sup>3</sup> φοβεω. not pursued are afraid.

---

(1) Genit: sing: (2) Infin: (3) Subj:

Οὗτος δοκιμαζώ<sup>1</sup> πρῶτον. | Let these be judged first.

## IMPERFECT.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος βλαπτω<sup>2</sup> μαλα. | The Athenians were injured greatly.

Ὁ Περσῆς (-ου, μίσσω καὶ καταφρονέω. | The Persians were hated and despised.

Πυθαγόρας παρα ὁ Κροτωνᾶ- | Pythagoras was honored  
της<sup>3</sup> (-ου) τιμαῖ.

## PERFECT.

Εἰς ζῆμια ὀρίζω<sup>3</sup> πας. | One punishment has been  
established for all.

Αἰγυπτίος<sup>3</sup> τὸ πυρ νομιζω<sup>3</sup> θηρι- | By the Egyptians fire was  
ον εἶμι ἐμψυχός. | thought to be a living animal.

ὦ ἐγώ,<sup>4</sup> ὥς ὑβρίζω. | O me, how have we been in-  
sulted.

## FIRST AORIST.

Ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ταρασσώ. | The Athenians were thrown  
into confusion.

Ἐπειδὴ ἀγγελλω, ἀπίσταν.<sup>5</sup> | When it was announced,  
they disbelieved.

Μη κρίνω,<sup>6</sup> ἵνα μη κρίνω.<sup>7</sup> | Judge not, that ye be not  
judged.

Εὐφραίνω,<sup>8</sup> ἔθνος (ες-ους). | Rejoice, ye gentiles.

## FIRST FUTURE.

Ἐκείνος καλεῖται υἱὸς ὁ θεός. | They shall be called sons of  
God.

(1) Imper: (2) Dative. (3) Dative plu: (4) Dative  
sing: (5) Imperf: act: (6) Imper: pres: act:  
(7) Subj: pass: Imperf. (8) Imperative



Ὅς μέλλω <sup>1</sup> πράττω, μὴ προ- λέγω <sup>2</sup> ἀποτυχῶ <sup>3</sup> γὰρ γελαῶ.	What you are about to do foretell not, for if unsuc- cessful you will be laugh- ed at.
Αἰδέομαι <sup>4</sup> σεαυτοῦ, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχυνῶ.	Reverence thyself, and thou shalt not be brought to shame.

## SECOND AORIST.

Ὁ βασιλεὺς σφασσῶ, καὶ πᾶς <sup>5</sup> ἡ Μακεδόνικος δύναμις κατα- κοπτῶ.	The king was killed, and all the Macedonian force was cut off.
Πλάτων θάπτω <sup>6</sup> ἐν Ἀκαδημία.	Plato was buried in Aca- deme.
Λέγω ἡ Ἴσις (-ιος) θάπτω, κατὰ Μεμφίς. <sup>6</sup>	They say that Isis was bu- ried near Memphis.

---

(1) Pres : act : (2) Pres : Imper : act : (3) Pres :  
act : part : (4) Imper : (5) 2d Aor : ἐτάφην. (6) Μεμ-  
φίς-ιδος.

# VOCABULARY.

## A

Ἀγαθός, ἡ, όν, good.

ἀγαπ-άω, ώ, ησώ, ηγάπηκα, to love. From

ἀγάπ-η-ης. f. 1. love.

ἀγαπητός, ἡ, όν. beloved.

ἄγγελ-ος, ου. com. 2. an angel; a messenger.

ἀγέλ-η, ης. f. 1. a herd, flock.

Ἀγείλα-ος, ου. m. 2. Agesilaus.

ἅγι-ος, α, ου. holy.

Ἀγ-ις, ιδος. m. 3. Agis.

ἄγκυρ-α, ας. f. 1. an anchor.

ἄγνοι-α, ας. f. 1. ignorance; from ἀγνοέω, not to know.

ἀγορ-ά, ας. f. 1. a marketplace.

ἀγορ-άζω, άσώ, ηγόρακα. to buy; from ἀγορά.

ἄγρι-ος, α, ου. wild, rough; from ἀγρός, a field.

ἄγρυπν-ος, ου, g. ου. adj. wakeful; from ἄγρυπνος.

ἄγω, άξω, ήχα; to go, to lead; 2. a. ήγαγεν. part.

ἀγαγών, by Att. redup. for ἄγων.

ἀγωνί-ζω—ζομαι, f. σομαι, ηγωνισμαι, to contend, struggle; imperf. ηγωνιζόμην, ου, στο; from ἀγών, a contest.

ἀδελφ-ή, ης. f. 1. a sister.

ἀδελφ-ός, ου. m. 2. a brother.

ἀδεώς, adv. without fear.

ἀδικ-έω, ώ, ήσώ, ηδίκηκα, to do injustice, from α not, and δίκη, right.

ἀδικί-α, ας. f. 1. injustice.

ἄδικ-ος, ου, g. ου. adj. unjust.

ἀδύνατ-ος, ου, g. ου. adj. impossible.

ᾄδω, άσώ, ήκα. to sing.

ἀσί, adv. always.

ἀήρ, άέρος. m. 3. the air (or atmosphere;) from ἄω, to blow.

ἀθάνατ-ος, ου, g. ου. adj. immortal; from α not and θάνατος.

Ἀθην-ᾱ, ας. f. 1. Minerva.

Ἀθην-αι, ων. f. 1. pl. Athens.

Ἀθηναί-ος, ου. m. 2. an Athenian.

ἀθλη-ής, ου, m. 2. a wrestler.

ler; from ἄσθλος, a contest.	ἀκίνδυν-ος, ον. g. ου. adj. safe, free from danger; from α not and κίνδυνος.
ἄσθλι-ος, α, ον. wretched.	ἀκμά-ζω, σω, ἤκμακα; to bloom.
Αἰγυπτι-ός, ον, g. ου. adj. Egyptian.	ἀκού-ω, σω, ἤκουκα, to hear; imperf. ἤκουον, perf. m. ἀκήκοα.
Αἰγυπτι-ός, ου. f. 2. Egypt.	ἀκρίς, ἶδος. f. 3. a locust.
αἷμ-α, ατος, n. 3. blood.	ἄκρον, ου. n. 2. a summit, the top.
αἶξ, αἰγός, f. 3. a she-goat.	ἄκρος, α, ον. adj. high, lofty.
αἰρεσίωσι-πος, α, ον, more desirable; comp. of αἰρετός.	Ἀκταί-ων, ωνος. m. 3. Actæon.
αἶρ-έω, ἤσω, ἤρηκα, to take, seize; 2. f. εἶλῶ, 2. a. εἶλον.	ἀλαζονεί-α, ας. f. 1. boasting.
αἶρω, ἀρῶ, ἤρκα, to take away, kill.	ἄλας, ἄλατος; n. 3. salt; from ἄλς.
αἰσchr-ός, ά, ον. base, shameful; from αἰσχος, shame.	ἀλγ-έω, ῶ. f. ἤσω, ἤλγηκα; to be in pain, to be grieved. From
αἰσchrῶς, adv. basely.	ἄλγ-ος, σος. n. 3. pain, grief.
αἰσχύν-η, ης, f. 1. shame, disgrace.	ἀλεχίρυ-ών, όνος. com. 3. a cock or hen; from α not and λέχιρον, a bed.
αἰσχύν-ω, νῶ, ἤσχυγκα, to shame, disgrace; αἰσχύνομαι, to be ashamed of, to reverence.	Ἀλέξανδρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Alexander.
Αἴσωπ-ος, ου. m. 2. Æsop.	ἀληθεί-α, ας. f. 1. truth.
αἰτ-έω, ῶ, ἤσω, ἤτηκα, to ask.	ἀληθ-ής, ες, g. σος. adj. true.
αἰτί-α, ας. f. 1. a cause, a reason.	ἀληθιν-ός, ή, όν. true, certain.
αἰτι-άομαι, ῶμαι, ἄσομαι, ἠλίαμαι, to accuse, blame.	ἀληθῶς. adv. truly.
αἰῶν, ῶνος, m. 3. an age, eternity.	ἄλι-εύς, έος. m. 3. a fisherman; from ἄλς.
αἰώνι-ος, ον. g. ου. adj. and αἰώνι-ος, α, ον. eternal.	Ἀλκιτιάδ-ης, ου. m. 1. Alcibiades.
ἀκάθαρτ-ος, ον. g. ου. adj. unclean.	ἄλκιμ-ος, η, ον. strong, from ἀλκή, strength.

ἀλλ' and ἀλλὰ, conj. but.	to bring back word; from
ἀλλήλ-ων, ων, ων. g. pl. pron.	ἀνά and ἀγγέλλω.
(nom. wanting) one another.	ἀναγκά-ζω, σω, ἡνάγκακα, to
ἄλλ-ος, η, ο. pron. other.	compel; from ἀνάγκη, ne-
ἀλλότρι-ος, α, ον. of others.	cessity.
ἄλογ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. desti-	ἀναγκαῖ-ος, α, ον. necessary.
tute of reason; from α not	ἀν-έρχομαι, ελϋσομαι, 2. a.
and λόγος.	act. ἀνῆλθον; to arrive at.
ἅλς, ἅλός. f. 3. the sea, salt.	ἀναίδει-α, ας. f. 1. impu-
ἄμαθής-ια-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.	dence.
most ignorant; super. of	ἀναιρ-έω, ἥσω, ἀνήρηκα, 2. a.
ἄμαθής, illiterate.	m. ἀνελόμην, to take away,
ἁμάρτημ-α, αῖος. n. 3. a fault,	from ἀνά and αἰρέω.
sin, error.	ἀναπίμπλη-μι, σω, to fill.
ἁμαρτί-α, ας. f. 1. a sin,	ἀνατέλλ-ω, λῶ, ἀνατέλλακα;
fault.	to rise up; from ἀνά and
Ἀμιναῖ-ος, α, ον. Aminæan.	τέλλω.
ἀμελ-έω, ῶ, ῆσω, ἡμέληκα; to	ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσω, to bear
neglect.	away.
ἀμισθί; adv. without reward.	ἀνδράποδ-ον, ου. n. 2. a slave.
ἀμν-ός, οὔ. m. 2. a lamb.	ἀνδρεῖ-ος, α, ον. brave, man-
ἄμπελ-ος, ου. f. 2. a vine.	like; from ἀνῆρ.
ἀμπελ-ών, ῶνος, m. 3. a vine-	ἄνεμ-ος, ου. m. 2. the wind.
yard.	ἄνευ, adv. without, except.
ἄμωμ-ός, ον, g. ου. adj. blame-	ἀν-ήρ, έρος, όρός, m. 3. a man.
less.	ἄνθος, εος. n. 3. a flower:
ἄν, conj. if. It sometimes	ἀνθρώπιν-ος, η, ον. human.
gives the verb connected	ἄνθρωπ-ος, ου. m. 2. a man.
with it the meaning of	ἀνι-άω, ῶ, ῆσω, to afflict.
<i>could, would, might, &amp;c.</i>	ἀνόη-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. weak-
ἀνά, prep. by, through, with.	minded, from α not and
ἀνα-βαίνω, βήσομαι, βέβηκα;	νοέω, to think.
to ascend; from ἀνά and	ἀνλί and ἀντ'. prep. for.
βαίνω.	ἀντιγράφ-ω, ψω, γέγραφα, to
ἀναγγέλλ-ω, λῶ, ἀνήγγελλα;	write back.
	ἀντιποιέ-ω, ῶ, ῆσω, to oppose.

ἀνῑρ-ον, ου. n. 2. a cave, den.	ἀπο-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to
ἀνωθεν, adv. above.	restore ; from ἀπό and δί-
ἀνωφελ-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. un-	δωμι.
profitable.	ἀποθνήσκω, fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι,
ἄξι-ος, α, ον. worthy, of the	perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, 2. aor.
value of.	έπεθανον, to die away, to
ἀπαγγελί-α, ας. f. 1. good ti-	die, to be put to death ; from
dings, information.	ἀπό and θνήσκω.
ἀπαιδεύτ-ής, ον, g. ου. adj. il-	ἀπο-κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἀπέκταται,
literate.	and ἀπέκταγα, 2. a. ἀπέκτα-
ἅπ-ας, ασα, αν. every one, all.	νον, to kill.
ἀπάτ-η, ης. f. 1. fraud, decep-	ἀπο-λαύω, λαύσω, λήλαυκα, to
tion.	enjoy ; from ἀπό and λαύω,
ἀπειθ-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. diso-	to enjoy.
bedient.	ἀπο-λείπω, λείψω, λήλειπα, to
ἀπειράτ-ος, ον, g. ου. not	leave, forsake ; from ἀπό
tempted, from α and πειράω,	and λείπω.
to try.	ἀπόπειρα, ας, f. 1. a trial.
ἀπέ-χω, ξω. pres. pass. ἀπέ-	ἀπο-πλέω, πλεύσω, πέπλευκα,
χομαι, to abstain ; from ἀπό	to sail away from. Th.
and ἔχω.	πλέω.
ἀπιστί-α, ας, f. 1. unbelief.	ἀπορ-έω, ήσω, to be in want ;
ἀπλ-όος οὔς, όη ή, όον οὔν. (con-	from α not and πόρος, a
tracted) simple, without	way.
guile.	ἀπο-στέλλω, στείλῶ, ἀπέστιαλα,
ἀπλῶς ήστ-ος, α, ον, more	2. a. ἀπέστιαλον, to send
simple, compar. of ἀπλοῦς.	away.
ἀπό or ἀπ' prep. from.	ἀπόστολ-ος, ου. m. 2. an apos-
ἀπο-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα,	tle, a messenger.
2. a. ἀπέβαλον ; to cast	ἀπο-τίθημι, θέσω, τέθεικα, to
away, reject.	put away ; from ἀπό and
ἀπο-ελέπω, βλέψω, βέβληφα,	τίθημι.
to look upon ; from ἀπό	ἀπο-φαίνω, φανῶ, πέφαγκα, to
and βλέπω.	shew, explain ; from ἀπό
ἀπο-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδογμαι,	and φαίνω.
to receive from.	ἀπο-χωρέω, χωρήσω, ἐσχώρησα,

to withdraw; from ἀρό and χωρέω, to yield.	ἀρ-χω, ξω, ἤρχα, to begin, govern; from αρχή.
ἄπτω, ἄψω, ἤφα, to light, kindle.	ἀρχ-ων, οντος, m. 3. a ruler.
ἄρα. adv. whether, truly.	ἀσεβ-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. impious.
Ἀράσπ-ης, ου. m. 1. Araspes.	ἀσθενει-α, ας, f. 1. weakness.
ἄργυρ-ος, ου. m. 2. silver.	ἀσθενέστερ-ος, α, ον. weaker; compar. of ασθενής.
ἀργύρι-ον, ου. n. 2. money.	ἀσθεν-έω, ὦ, ήσω, ήσθένηκα, to be sick; from α not, and σθένος, strength.
ἀρε-σκα, σω, ήρεκα, to please.	ἀσθεν-ής, ες, g. έος. adj. weak.
ἀρετ-ή, ης. f. 1. virtue.	Ἀσί-α, ας. f. 1. Asia.
*Αρ-ης, σος or εως, m. 3. Mars, war.	ἄσμεν-ος, η, ον. cheerful, joyful.
Ἀριάδ-νη, νης. f. 1. Ariadne.	Ἀσσυρί-οι, g. ων. m. 2. the Assyrians.
ἀριθμ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, ήρίδιμνηκα, to count; from ἀριθμός, number.	ἀστροπ-η, ης. f. 1. lightning.
ἀριστ-άω, ὦ, ήσω, ήρίσθηκα, to dine.	ἀστ-ήρ, ερος, m. 3. a star.
ἀριστερ-ός, ά, όν. left, left side.	*Αστυάγ-ης, σος, ους, m. 3. Astyages.
ἄριστ-ος, η, ον. best, most excellent; superl. of αγαθός.	ἀσφαλ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. safe.
Ἀριστοτέλ-ης, εος, ους. m. 3. Aristotle.	ἄτιμ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. dishonored.
Ἀρκάδι-ος, ου. m. 2. an Arcadian.	ἄτρωτ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. invulnerable, unwounded.
ἄρμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a chariot.	ἀτυχί-α, ας, f. 1. misfortune; from α not, and τύχη.
ἀρπά-ζω, σω, ήρπακα, to seize.	αὖτις for αὐτότις, adv. there.
*Αρταμ-ις, ιδος. f. 3. Diana.	αὖ-ος, η, ον. dry, thirsty.
ἄρτι. adv. now, lately.	αὐτοῦ for εαυτοῦ, of himself.
ἄρτ-ος, ου. m. 2. bread.	αὐτ-ός, ή, ό. pron. he, she, it.
ἀρχ-ή, ης, a beginning, power, a magistrate.	ἀφαιρ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, ἀφήρηκα, to take away; 2. a. act.
ἀρχιερ-εύς, έως, m. 3. the chief priest.	
ἀρχομαι, ἀρξομαι, to begin.	

ἀψείλον, 2. a. mid. ἀψειλό- μην; from ἀπό and αἰρέω.	2. (substantively) a barba- rian.
ἀφθαρτός, ον, γ. ου. adj. in- corruptable.	βαρ-ύς, εἴα, ύ, heavy, hard.
ἀφ-ικνέομαι, ικνοῦμαι, ἵξομαι, ἵγμαι, 2. a. m. ἀφικόμεν ; to arrive at ; from ἀπό and ικνέομαι ; to arrive.	Βασιλεί-α, ας, f. 1. a king- dom.
ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀφέστακα, to depart from, abstain from ; from ἀπό and ἵστημι.	Βασιλ-εύς, έος, m. 3. a king.
ἀφορ-άω, άσω, ἀφεώρακα ; to look upon ; from ἀπό and όράω, to see.	Βασιλεύ-ω, σω, βεβασίλευκα, to reign.
Ἄφροδιτ-η, ης. f. 1. Venus.	Βασιλικ-ός, ή, όν, kingly, roy- al.
ἄφρ-ων, ον, γ. ονος. adj. fool- ish, mad.	Βέβαι-ος, α, ον, firm ; comp. and super.
Ἄχαι-ός, ή, όν. Grecian.	Βεβαιότατ-ος, α, ον, firmest.
ἀχαρίστ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. un- grateful ; from α not, and χάρις.	Βεβαιότ-ερος, α, ον, firmer.
	Βέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an arrow, a dart.
	Βέλτιστ-ος, η, ον. best ; su- perl. of αγαθός.
	Βί-α, ας. f. 1. force, vio- lence.
	Βιβλί-ον, ου. n. 2. a little book.
	Βίχ-ος, ου. m. 2. an earthen vessel.
	βίος, βίου, m. 2. life.

## B

Βαθ-ύς, εἴα, υ. adj. deep, thick.	From which
Βακτρίαν-ος, η, ον. Bactrian.	Βι-όω, ώ, ώσω, βεβίωκα, to live.
βάλλω, fut. βαλῶ, βλήσω, βέβληκα, to throw, cast ; 2. a. act. έβαλον.	Βλάπ-τω, ψω, βέβλαφα, to hurt.
Βαπτί-ζω, σω, βεβάπτικα, to baptize, to wash ; from βάπ- τω.	Βλέ-πω, ψω, βέβλεφα, to be- hold.
Βάρβαρ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. bar- barian ; or Βάρβαρος, ου. m.	Βουλεύ-ω, σω, βεβούλευκα ; to consult ; from βουλή.
	Βουλ-ή, ης, f. 1. will, coun- sel.

βούλ-ομαι, ησομαι, βεβούλη-μαι ; to be willing.	from γῆ and γάω, to be born.
βοῦς, βοός, com. 3. an ox, cow, or bull.	γίνομαι, or γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, γεγέννημαι, perf. m. γέγονα, 2. a. m. ἐγενόμην ; to be born, to be, to be made, to happen, to become.
βραδέως, adv. slowly, lazily.	γινώσκω or γιγνώσκω, γνώσω, ἔγνωκα, 2. a. act. ἔγνω, perf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι ; to know, think, understand.
βραχύς, εἶα, ὕ. short.	γλυκί-ων, ον, g. ονος. sweeter ; comp. of γλυκύς.
βρότ-ος, ου. m. a man, a mortal.	γλῶσσ-η, ης. f. 1. a tongue.
βρῶ-μα, ατος, n. 3. food, victuals.	γνώμ-η, ης. f. 1. an opinion, knowledge.
Βυζάντι-ος, ου. m. 2. Byzantian.	γνωρί-ζω, σω, ἐγνώρικα, to make known ; from γινώσκω.
	γνώσ-ις, εως, f. 3. knowledge.
Γ	γνωστ-ός, ή, ον. known.
Γαβρίηλ, (indec.) Gabriel.	γον-εύς, έως, m. 3. a parent.
Γάζ-α, ας. f. 1. Gaza.	γόν-ος, ου. m. 2. offspring.
Γαλιλαί-α, ας, f. 1. Galilee.	γράμμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a letter, epistle ; from γράφω.
γάρ, conj. for.	γραμματ-εύς, έως, m. 3. a scribe.
γαστήρ, έρος, (ρος) 3. the belly.	γράφ-ω, ψω, γέγραφα ; to write.
γαλ-άω, σω, γεγάλακα, to laugh.	γυμν-ός, ή, όν, naked.
γενναίως, adv. courageously.	γυν-ή, αιός, f. 3. a woman.
γενε-ά, ας. f. 1. a generation.	
γέν-ος, εος, n. 3. a kind, race ; from γίνομαι, to be.	
γεραιότερ-ος, α, ον, older (for γειραιότερος) comp. of γεραιός, old.	
γερ-ών, ον, g. ονός, adj. old.	
γεωργ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. a husbandman.	
γῆ, γῆς, f. 1. the earth, land.	Δ
Γηρυών-ης, ου. m. 2. Geryon.	Δαίδαλ-ος, ου. m. 2. Dedalus.
γίγ-ας, ανός, m. 3. a giant ;	



δᾶκνῶ, δήξω, δέδηχα ; to bite, sting.	διακόσι-οι, αι, α, two hundred ; from δῖς twice, and ἑκατὶν, a hundred.
δάκρυ-ον, ου. n. 2. a tear.	διακρί-νω, νῶ, διακρίκα, to distinguish ; from διά and κρίνω.
δακρ-ύω, ύσω, δεδάκρυκα ; to weep ; from δάκρυ, a tear.	διάλυσ-ις, εως, f. 3. dissolution.
Δαρεί-ος, ου. m. 2. Darius.	διαμέ-νω, νῶ, διαμεμένηκα ; to remain ; from διά and μένω.
δέ, conj. but, yet.	δια-νέμω, νεμῶ, νενέμηκα ; to divide ; from διά and νέμω, to divide.
δεῖ, (impersonal) it behoves, ought.	διαν-ύω, ύσω, διήνυκα ; to perform ; from διά and ἀνύω, to finish.
δείγμ-α, αῖος, n. 3. an example.	διαπέμπ-ω, ψω, διαπέπεμφα ; to send away ; from διά and πέμπω.
δείκνυμι, δείξω, δέδειχα, perf. pass. δέδειγμαι ; to show.	διατί, adv. why, wherefore.
δειλ-ός, ή, όν, cowardly.	διαφέρω, διοίσω, l. a. διήνευκα ; to excel, differ from ; from διά and φέρω.
δεινός, ή, όν, terrible.	διάφορ-ος, ον. adj. different, diverse ; from διαφέρω.
δεινῶς, adv. terribly.	διαφυλ-άσσω, άξω, διαπεφύλακα ; to guard carefully ; from διά and φυλάσσω.
δεῖπν-ον, ου. n. 2. a supper.	διδακτ-ός, ή, όν. taught.
δέκα, adj. (not decl.) ten.	διδάσκαλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a master ; teacher. From
δέκατ-ος, η, ον, the tenth.	διδάσ-κω, ξω, δεδίδαχα ; to teach, instruct.
δένδρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a tree.	δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα ; to give, grant.
δεξι-ός, ά, όν. right.	
δεσπότ-ης, ου. m. 1. a master.	
δέ-χομαι, -ξομαι, -δεγμαι ; to take, receive.	
δή. adv. truly, but, moreover.	
δῆμ-ος, ου. m. 2. the people.	
Δημοσθέν-ης, εος, ους, m. 3. Demosthenes.	
διά. prep. of, though, by.	
διάβασ-ις, εως, f. 3. a passage, ford ; from διά and βαίνω, to go.	
διαθήκ-η, ης. f. 1. a testament, covenant ; from διά and τίθημι.	

δίκαι-ος, α, ον. just. Hence comp. and super.	δρῦς, δρυός, f. 3. an oak.
δικαιότατ-ος, η, ον. most just.	δύναμαι, 1. f. m. δυνήσομαι, to be able.
δικαιοτέρ-ος, α, ον. more just.	δύναμ-ις, εως, f. 3. power, strength.
διό, conj. therefore ; from διά ὅ, because of.	δυνατ-ός, ή, έν. possible, able, strong.
Διογεν-ής, ές, m. 3. Diogenes.	δύο, or Att. δύω, g. pl. δυῶν dat. δυσί, two.
διότι, conj. wherefore, because.	δύσκολ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. difficult, hard.
Δίς, διός, m. 3. Jupiter.	δύσμορφ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. deformed ; from δύς, signifying <i>privation</i> , and μορφή, form.
διψ-άω, ῶ, ήσω, δεδίψηκα ; to be thirsty ; from δίψα, thirst.	δύσπολ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. disagreeable.
διώ-κω, ξω, δεδίωχα ; to pursue, drive away.	δύω—see δύο, two.
Δί-ων, ονος, m. 3. Dion.	δώδεκα, adj. (not decl.) twelve.
δοκεῖ, pres. impers. it seems.	δωρε-ά, ᾱς. f. 1. a present.
δοκ-έω, ῶ, δόξω, δέδοχα, to seem, think.	δῶρ-ον, ου. n. 2. a gift.
δοκιμά-ζω, σω, δεδοκίμακα ; to prove, try.	
δόλ-ος, ου. m. 2. deceit.	
δόξ-α, ης, f. 1. glory.	
δοξά-ζω, σω, δεδόξακα, to think, to glorify ; from δόκεω.	
δότ-ηρ-ήρος, m. 3. a donor, a giver.	
δουλεί-α, ας, f. 1. servitude.	
From	
δοῦλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a servant.	
δράκ-ων, ονίης, m. 3. a dragon.	
δραχμ-ή, ης. f. 1. a drachm.	
δρ-άω, ῶ, άσω, Inf. pres. δρᾶν, to do.	
	Ε
	Ἐάν, conj. if, unless ; from ε and άν.
	ἐαυτ-οῦ, ης, οῦ. pron. of himself.
	ἐγγί-ζω, σω, ήγγικα, to approach, press forward.
	ἐγ-είρω, ερῶ, ήγερκα, to raise up, to excite.
	ἐγκράτει-α, ας, f. 1. temperance, restraint.

- ἐγκρατ-ής, ες, g. εος. adj. temperate, moderate.
- ἐγκώμιον, ον. n. 2. an encomium, praise.
- ἐγώ, εμοῦ or μου. I. page 3.
- ἐθέλω, ησώ, ηκα, to wish, to will, to be able.
- ἔθνος, εος, n. 3. a nation.
- ἔθνος, εος, n. 3. a custom.
- εἰ, conj. if, though, since.
- εἰ μή, conj. if not, unless.
- εἶδω, εἶσμαι, p. m. οἶδα, to see, to know ; 2. a. εἶδον and ἴδον ; part. 2. a. ἰδών ; 2. a. m. ἰδόμεν, 2. a. m. Inf. ἰδέσθαι.
- εἴκοσι, adj. (not decl.) twenty.
- εἰκ-ών, όνος, f. 3. an image.
- Εἰμί ; I am, see page 26.
- εἰρήνη-η, ης, f. 1. peace.
- εἰς, prep. in, into, for, to.
- εἷς, μία, ἓν, one, page 17.
- εἰσ-έρχομαι ; ηλεύσομαι, p. m. ελήλυθα, to come or go in, to enter ; from εἰς and ἔρχομαι.
- εἰσπίπτω, fut. εἰσπείσομαι, perf. εἰσπέπτωκα, 2 aor. εἰσέπεσον, to fall into, to rush upon, to attack ; from εἰς and πίπτω.
- εἰσπιστεύ-ω, σω, εἰσπεπίστευκα, to believe in.
- εἴσω and ἔσω, prep. for εἰς, in ; within.
- ἐκ. prep. of, from, out of.
- ἐκάστ-ος, η, ον. each, every one.
- ἐκατοστί-ός, ή, όν. the hundredth.
- ἐκβάλλω, ῶ, ἐκέβληκα, to cast or drive out ; from ἐκ and βάλλω.
- ἐκεῖ, adv. there.
- ἐκεῖνος, η, ο, he, she, it ; this, that.
- ἐκκλησί-α, ας. f. 1. an assembly, church ; from ἐκ and καλέω, to call.
- ἐκκόπτω, ψω ; to cut off ; from ἐκ and κόπτω.
- ἐκλέγ-ω, ξω, ἐκλέλσχα, to choose, select. Hence ἐκλέγομαι, in mid. form, f. ἐκλέξομαι. 1. a. m. ἐξελέξαμεν, to choose out, elect.
- ἐκλεκτ-ός, ή, όν, chosen.
- ἐκ-πλέω, πλεύσω ; to sail out of port ; from ἐκ and πλέω, to sail.
- ἐκτ-εῖνω, ενῶ, ἐκτέτακα, to stretch out, extend.
- ἐκτ-ός, ή, όν. sixth.
- ἐκφοβ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. fearless ; from ἐκ and φόβος, fear.
- ἐλάχιστί-ος, η, ον. smallest ; super. of ἐλαχύς, small.
- ἐλαττί-όω, ῶσω, ἡλάττωκα, to lessen ; from ἐλαχύς
- ἐλαφρ-ός, ά, όν, light.

ἔλε-ος, ου. m. 2. pity.	ἐνενκα or εἰνενκα or ἐνενκεν, adv. for, on account of.
ἐλευθερί-α, ας, f. 1. freedom.	ἐννέα, adj. (not decl.) nine.
ἐλεύθερ-ος, α, ον, free. Hence is	ἐνοπλ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. armed; from ἐν and ὄπλον, arms.
ἐλευθερ-όω, ῶ, ὤσω, ἡλευθέρω-κα, to make free.	ἐνοχ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. liable to, in danger of; from ἐν and ἔχω.
ἐλκύω, ἐλκύσω, 1. a. εἴλκυ-σα, imp. εἴλκον; to draw, drag.	ἐνταῦθα, adv. here, there.
Ἑλλ-άς, ἄδος, f. 3. Greece.	ἐντολ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a command.
Ελλην-ες, ων. m. 3. pl. Greeks or Grecians; from	ἐνώπιον, adv. before.
Ἑλλην, ηνος, m. 3. Hellen. king of Thessaly.	ἐξ, prep. from; for ἐκ.
Ἑλλησπονί-ος, ου. m. 2. the Hellespont.	ἐξαγγ-έλλω, ελῶ, ἐξήγγελα, to proclaim abroad; from ἐκ and ἀγγέλλω, to relate.
ἐλλιπ-ής, ες, γ. έος. adj. deficient.	ἐξαπατ-άω, ῶ, ῆσω, ἐξηπάτηκα, to mislead; from ἐκ and ἀπατάω, to deceive.
ἐλπ-ίς, ίδος, f. 3. hope.	ἐξουσί-α, ας, f. 1. power.
ἐμαυτ-οῦ, ῆς, οὔ. pron. of myself.	ἐξω, adv. out, abroad.
ἐμβάλ-λω, ῶ, ἐμβέβληκα, 2. a. ἐνέβαλον, part. ἐμβαλόν, to break into; from ἐν and βάλλω.	ἐορτ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a feast.
ἐμ-ίς, ή, όν, pron. mine, or my.	ἐπ' for ἐπί, prep. upon.
ἐμπροσθεν, adv. before.	ἐπαγγελί-α, ας, f. 1. a promise, declaration.
ἐν, prep. in, upon, with.	ἐπαιν-έω, ῶ, ῆσω, ἐπήνεκα and ηκα, to praise; from αἶνος, praise.
ἐναντίον, adv. before.	ἐπαιν-ος, ου. m. 2. praise.
ἐναντί-ος, α, ον, opposed.	Ἐπαμεινώνδας, ου. m. 1. Epaminondas.
ἐνδοξ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj. honorable.	ἐπειδάν, adv. after that, since; for ἐπειδή ἂν.
ἐνδυμ-α, αλος, n. 3. raiment.	ἐπειδή, adv. since if.
ἐνδύν-ω, ἐνδύσω, the same as ἐνδύω, to creep or steal into.	

ἐπί, prep. upon, above.

ἐπιβλέ-πω, ψῶ, ἐπιβέβλεφα, to look upon; from ἐπί and βλέπω.

ἐπιγραφ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. inscription; from ἐπί and γράφω.

ἐπιθυμί-α, ας, f. 1. a desire, lust; from ἐπί and θυμός, the mind.

ἐπιχαλ-έομαι, οὔμαι, f. ἐσομαι, ἐπικέκλημαι, to call upon, invoke; from ἐπί and καλέω, to call.

ἐπίστ-αμαι, f. ἴσομαι, to know, understand; from ἐπί and ἴσασθαι or ἴσημι, to know.

ἐπιστήμ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. skilful.

ἐπιστολ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. an epistle, letter.

ἐπιτήδε-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. necessary, acc. pl. τὰ ἐπιτήδεα, necessities of life.

ἔπομαι, ἔψομαι, to follow; from ἔπω to go with.

ἔπω, (obsolete in pres.) to say, to relate, 1. a. εἶπα, 2. a. εἶπον, εἶπες, εἶπε.

ἐραστ-ής, οὔ. m. 1. a friend.

ἐργ-άζομαι, ἄσομαι, ἀσμαι, to work, to do; from ἔργον.

ἐργασί-α, ας, f. 1. a work.

ἐργάτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a laborer.

ἔργ-ον, ου, n. 2. a work.

ἐριφ-ος, ου. m. 2. a kid.

Ἑρμ-ῆς, οὔ m. 1. Mercury.

ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι, p. m. ἤλυθα, Att. ἐλήλυθα, to come, go, 2. a. ἤλυθον, by sync. ἤλθον.

ἔρωτ-άω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἠρώτηκα, to ask, to question.

εἰς for εἰς. prep. in, into, for, to.

ἔσθ-ίω and ἔσθω, ἴσω, ἤσθικα; to eat, devour.

ἔσπερ-α, ας, f. 1. evening.

Ἑσπερίδ-ες, ων. f. 3. pl. Hesperides.

ἔσχατ-ος, η, ον, the last.

ἑταῖρ-ος, ου. m. 2. a friend.

Ἑττοκλ-ῆς, ἑος, οὔς. m. 3. Eteocles.

ἕτερος, α, ον, other, another.

ἔτι, adv. yet, still more.

ἐτοιμά-ζω, σω, ἡτοίμακα, to prepare.

ἐτοιμ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. prepared, ready.

ἔτος, ἔτος, n. 3. a year.

εὐδαιμονέστατ-ος, η, ον, most happy; super. from εὐδαίμων.

εὐδαιμονί-α, ας, f. 1. happiness.

εὐδαίμ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. happy, fortunate.

εὐδοκ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἠκα, to delight in; to be well pleased with; from εὖ, well, and δοκέω, to think.

- εὐεργασί-α, ας, f. 1.** kindness ; from εὖ and ἔργον.  
**εὐήθ-ης, ες, g. σος, adj.** honest, simple ; from εὖ and ἔθος, morals.  
**εὐθύς, adv.** immediately, presently.  
**εὐθύς, εὐθεῖα, εὐθύ, straight,** upright, sincere. Hence comp.  
**εὐθύτερος, α, ον, straighter,** more upright.  
**εὐλόγ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.** rational, of good report ; from εὖ and λόγος.  
**εὔνοι-α, ας, f. 1.** good will ; from εὖ and νόος, the mind.  
**Εὐξεν-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.** Euxine.  
**εὐρίσχω, εὐρήσω, εὔρηκα, 2. a.** εὔρον, to find, to know.  
**Εὐρώπ-η, ης, f. 1.** Europa.  
**εὐσεβεί-α, ας, f. 1.** piety, devotion ; from εὖ and σέβω, to worship.  
**εὐσεβ-ής, ες, g. εος, adj.** pious, devout ; from the same.  
**εὐτυχ-έω, ήσω, ηκα, to be fortunate ;** from εὖ and ευχή.  
**εὐτυχί-α, ας, f. 1.** good fortune ; from the same.  
**εὐφορώταλ-ος, η, ον, most fertile ;** sup. from εὐφορος, fertile.  
**εὐφροσύν-η, ης, f. 1.** joy, plea-
- sure ; from εὖ and φρήν the mind.  
**εὐώνυμ-ος, η, g. ου. adj.** of good name, lucky ; *left*, or left side, (because omens on the *left* were fortunate) from εὖ and ὄνομα.  
**ἐφ' for ἐπί, prep.** upon, above.  
**Ἐφεσ-ος, ου, f. 2.** the city of Ephesus.  
**ἐφιπ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj.** sitting on horseback : (substantively,) ἐφιππος, ου, m. 2. a horseman ; from ἵππος, a horse.  
**ἐφοράω, ῶ, f. ασω, ἐφώρακα,** to look at, oversee, preside over.  
**ἐφορ-ος, ου, m. 2.** an overseer, magistrate ; from ἐφοράω, to inspect.  
**ἐχθρί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj.** more odious ; one who hates, an enemy ; comp. of ἐχθρός.  
**ἐχθρ-α, ας, f. 1.** enmity, hatred.  
**ἐχθρ-ός, ά, όν, adj.** odious, hostile ; substantively, an enemy ; from ἐχθος, hatred.  
**ἐχω, ἔξω or σχήσω, ἔσχηκα ;** from obsol. σχέω, to have, obtain ; imperf. εἶχον. 2. a. εἶχον. εἶχει. 3. per. pres. of

ten means, is, it is so, as, οὕτως ἔχει, it is so.	from ἡδύς, sweet; comp. ἡδιον, super. ἡδίστα.
ὡς, adv. until, as long as.	ἤδη, adv. already, now, soon.
1.	
Z	ἡδον-ή, ἥς, f. 1. pleasure, delight; from ἡδω, to delight.
Ζάω, ζῶ, ζήσω, imp. ἔζην, to live, have life; from ἄω, to breathe.	ἦκω, ἦξω, imp. ἦκον, ες, ε, I am come, I am here, to come, to approach.
Ζεύς, g. Ζηνός and Διός, m. 3. Jupiter.	Ἡλί-ας, ου, m. 1. Elias.
Ζέφυρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Zephyr, the west wind.	ἥλι-ος, ου, m. 2. the sun; from ἔλῃ, splendor.
Ζημί-α, ας, f. 1. loss, damage, punishment.	ἡμέρα, ας, f. 1. a day.
Ζημι-όω, ῶ, ὠσω, ἐζημίωκα, to damage, suffer damage; punish; from ζημία.	Ἡρακλέ-ης, and contract. Ἡρακλ-ῆς, οὔς, m. 3. Hercules; from ἦρως and κλέος, the glory of heroes.
Ζητ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, ἐζήτηκα, to seek, ask, wish.	Ἡρώδ-ης, ου, m. 1. Herod.
ζώ-η, ης, f. 1. life.	ἡτ-α, ας, f. 1. a defeat.
Ζυγ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. a yoke; from ζυγνύω, to join.	ἦχ-ω, ός, οὔς, f. 3. an echo; from ἦχος, a sound.
ζώ-ον, ου, n. 2. an animal, a living creature; from ζώνη.	
H	⊙
Ἡ, ἡ, article, the; from ό, ἡ, τό.	Θάλασσ-α or ατλ-α, ης, f. 1. a sea.
ἦ. conj. than, then.	θάνατ-ος, ου, m. 2. death.
ἡγεμ-ών, όνος, com. 3. a leader, guide; from ἄγω, to lead.	θανατ-ός, ες, g. εος. adj. deadly, fatal.
ἡδέως. adv. willingly, gladly;	θάπ-τω, ψω, τέθαφα, to bury.
	θαῤῥαλέως, adv. bravely, with courage.
	θαυμά-ζω, σω, τεθαύμακα, to wonder, admire.
	θαυμαστ-ός, ή, όν. wonderful.

θεά-ομαι, σομαι, τεθέαμαι, to see,  
behold; θεώμενος, part. pres.  
contracted, for θεαόμενος.

Hence

θέατρον, ου. n. 2. a theatre.

θεῖ-ος, α, ον. divine.

θέλημα-α, αἰος, n. 3. the will,  
desire, pleasure, lust.

θέλω, θελήσω, τεθέληκα, to  
will, wish, desire.

Θε-ός, οὔ. m. 2. God.

θεραπεύω, εὔσω, τεθεράπευκα,  
to heal; from θέρω, to take  
care of.

θερισμός, οὔ. m. 2. a harvest.

θερμός, ή, όν, warm, hot.

Θεσσαλός, οὔ. m. 2. a Thes-  
salian.

Θηβαῖ-ος, ου. m. 2. a Theban.

θήκη-η, ης, f. 1. a sepulchre.

θήρα, ας, f. 1. the chase,  
hunting; from θήρ.

θηρ-εύω, εὔσω, τεθήρυσυκα, to  
hunt wild animals; from  
θήρ, a wild beast.

θηρί-ον, ου. n. 2. a wild beast.

θησαυρός, οὔ. m. 2. a trea-  
sure.

Θησ-εύς, έος. m. 3. Theseus.

θνητός, ή, όν, mortal.

θολία, ας, f. 1. a hat, screen.

θρίξ, τρίχος, f. 3. hair.

θρόν-ος, ου. m. 2. a throne.

θυγάτηρ, έρος, contracted, ρος,  
f. 3. a daughter.

θύρα, ας, f. 1. a door, gate.

## I

Ἰακώβ, m. (not declined,) Jacob.

ιατρ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. a physician;  
from ἰάομαι, to heal.

ἴδε, adv. lo! behold!

ἴδι-ος, α, ον. peculiar, private,  
one's own.

ἰδού, adv. lo! behold!

ἱερ-εύς, έως, m. 3. a priest;  
from ἱερός.

ἱερ-όν, οὔ. n. 2. a temple.

ἱερ-ός, ά, όν, holy, sacred.

Ἰησ-οῦς, οὔ. m. 2. Jesus,  
signifying the Savior.

ἱμάτι-ον, ου. n. 2. a garment.

ἵνα, conj. that, so that, in  
order that.

Ἰουδαῖ-ος, ου. m. 2. a Jew.

Ἰππαρχ-ος, ου. m. 2. Hippar-  
chus.

ἵππ-ευς, έως, m. 3. a horse-  
man.

ἵπποκόμ-ος, ου. m. 2. a groom,  
a hostler.

ἵππ-ος, ου. com. 2. a horse.

ἴσ-ος, η, ον, equal. Hence is

ἰσό-ω, ῶ, ῶσω, to make equal.

Ἰσραηλίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. an Is-  
raelite.

ἵστημι, στήσω, ἕσταια, 2. a.  
ἕστην; to place, erect, ap-  
point.

ἰσχυρ-ός, ά, όν, strong, pow-  
erful. From



- ἰσχύς, ὕς, f. 3. strength, power.  
 ἰσχυρότερος, α, ον, stronger; comp. from ἰσχυρός.  
 ἰσχ-ύω, ὕσω, ἰσχυκα, to be able; from ἰσχυς.  
 ἴσως, adv. equally, perhaps.  
 ἰχθ-ύς, ὕς, m. 3. a fish.  
 Ἰωάνν-ης, ου. m. 1. John.  
 Ἰων-ᾱς, οὔ. m. 1. Jonas.

## K

- Κάδμ-ος, ου. m. 2. Cadmus.  
 καθ' for κατὰ, prep. by, for.  
 καθάπερ, adv. as, just as.  
 καθαρ-ός, ἄ, ὄν, pure, clear.  
 καθίστημι, κατὰστήσω, καθέστηκα, to station, place one's self; from κατὰ and ἵστημι.  
 καθό, adv. as, so as, as far as; from κατὰ and ὅ, which.  
 καθορ-άω, ὀσώ, καθώρακα, to see, behold; from κατὰ and ὀράω.  
 καθώς, i. e. κατὰ-ώς, adv. as, just as.  
 καί, conj. and, also, even.  
 καί, καί, both, and.  
 Καν-εύς, ές, m. 3. Ceneus.  
 καιρ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. time, a season.  
 Καισαρεί-α, ας. f. 1. Caesarea.  
 κακί-α, ας, f. 1. wickedness, evil; from κακός.  
 κακολογί-α, ας. f. 1. slander; from κακός and λόγος.  
 κακ-όν, οὔ. n. 2. evil, misfortune.  
 κακ-ός, ή, ὄν, evil, bad, wicked. Hence  
 κακότη-ης, ητος, f. 3. wickedness, malice.  
 καλ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, κέκληκα, to call, invoke.  
 κάλλιστ-ος, η, ον, best, fairest; super. of καλός.  
 καλλί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. better, comp. of καλός.  
 καλοκαγαθί-α, ας, f. 1. honesty, probity.  
 καλ-ός, ή, ὄν, good, beautiful.  
 καλῶς, adv. well, handsomely.  
 καρδί-α, ας, f. 1. the heart.  
 Καρί-α, ας, f. 1. Caria.  
 καρπ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. fruit.  
 κατὰ, prep. by, against.  
 κατα-βαίνω, βήτομαι, βέβηκα, to go or come down.  
 κατα-βιβρώσκω, βρώσω, βέβρωκα, to eat, devour.  
 κατα-δύνω, δύσω, δέδυκα, to enter into, or secretly enter.  
 κατα-λεί-πω, λείψω, λείλειπα, 2. a. κατέλιπον, to leave; from κατὰ and λείπω.

κατα-λύ-ω, ὕσω, λήλυκα, to destroy.	κεφαλ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. the head.
κατα-μανθάνω, μαθήσω, μεμάθηκα, to observe; from	κήρ, κηρίς, f. 3. fate, destiny.
κατά and μανθάνω, to learn.	κήρ-υξ, υκος, m. 3. a public crier.
κατασχε-ζώ, ῶ, ἤσω, κατήσκηκα, to perform with care.	κῆτ-ος, σος, ους, n. 3. a whale.
κατασπίρ-ε-φω, ψω, κατέσπερσα, to overthrow, to turn	κίνδυν-ος, ου. m. 2. danger.
about; from κατά and σπύρειν, to turn.	κιν-έω, ῶ, ἤσω, κεκίνηκα, to move, shake.
κατα-τίθημι, θήσω, τέθεικα, to lay down.	κλάδ-ος, ου. m. 2. a branch.
καταφέρω, καλοῖσιν, 1. a. κατήνευ-κα, to carry down; from	κλέ-ος, σος, n. 3. glory.
κατά and φέρω, to bear.	κλέπτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a thief.
καταφεύ-γω, f. m. ἔομαι, to take refuge; from κατά and	κληρονομί-α, ας, f. 1. an inheritance.
φεύγω, to flee.	κληρονόμ-ος, ου, m. 2. an heir.
κατα-φρονέω, φρονήσω, πεφρόνηκα, to despise; from κατά	κλητ-ός, ή, όν, called.
and φρήν, mind.	κλίνω, κλινῶ, κέκλικα, to bend or bow down.
καταφυγ-ή, ἥς, f. 1. a refuge.	Κνώσι-ος, ου. m. 2. a Gnos- sian.
κατα-χωννύω, χύσω, to inter-	κοιλί-α, ας, f. 1. the belly.
κατέχω, κατασχέσω, κατέσχη-κα, 2. a. κατέσχον, to keep	κοιν-ός, ή, όν, common.
back, to possess, retain, stop; from κατά and ἔχω.	κοινων-ός, οὔ. m. 2. a part- ner.
κατήγορ-ος, ου. com. 2. an accuser.	κόκκ-ος, ου. m. 2. a grain, berry.
κάτωθεν, adv. from beneath.	κολά-ζω, σω, κολάσκα, to punish, restrain.
κελεύ-ω, σω, κεκέλευκα, to or- der, command.	κολαχ-εύω, εύσω, κκολάσκα, to flatter. From
Κένταυρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Cen- taur.	κόλ-αξ, ακος, m. 3. a flatter- er.
κέρδ-ος, σος, n. 3. gain, profit.	κόλπ-ος, ου. m. 2. the bosom.
	κομῖ-ξω, σω, κοκόμικα, 1. a. m. έκομισάμην, to bring, re- ceive.

κόπ-τω, ψω, κόκοφα, to cut, to fell.	τημαι, to acquire, possess ; pres. imper. m. κράου, κτῶ.
κόρ-αξ, ακος. m. 3. a crow, raven.	κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἐκταχα, 2. a. ἐκτανον, to kill ; slay.
κόρ-η, ης. f. 1. a girl, damsel.	κτενί-ζω, σω, to comb, cur-ry.
Κορνήλι-ος, ου. m. 2. Cornelius.	κτηῖμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a thing, possession.
κορυφ-ή, ης, f. 1. the top, summit.	κτηῖσ-ις, εως, f. 3. a possession, property.
κόσμι-ος, α, ον, modest, sober.	κῦμ-α, αλος, n. 3. a wave.
κόσμ-ος, ου. m. 2. a world ; an ornament.	κύρι-ος, ου. m. 2. a lord, a master.
κράββατ-ος, ου. m. 2. a bed.	Κῦρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Cyrus.
κρατ-έω, ῶ, ἥσω, κερράληκα, to conquer, to govern.	κύων, κυνός, com. 3. a dog.
κράτιστ-ος, η, ον, the best ; super. of ἀγαθός.	κωλ-ύω, ύσω, κεχώλυκα, to forbid, hinder.
κρατ-ήρ, ῆρος, a bowl ; from κεράννυμι, to mix.	Λ
κραυγ-ή, ης, f. 1. a cry, a shout.	Λάζαρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Lazarus.
κρείσσ-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. better, stronger ; comp. of ἀγαθός.	λάθρα, adv. secretly.
Κρήτ-η, ης, f. 1. Crete.	Λακεδαιμόνι-ος, ου. m. 2. a Lacedæmonian. From
κρίνω, κρινῶ, κέκρικα, to judge.	Λάχ-ων, ονος. m. 3. an inhabitant of Lacedæmon.
κρίσ-ις, έως, f. 3. judgment.	λαλ-έω, ἥσω, λελάληκα, to speak, talk.
κριτ-ής, οῦ. m. 1. a judge.	λαμβάνω, f. m. λή-ψομαι, εἰ-ληφα, 2. a. act. εἶλατον, to take, receive.
Κροῖσ-ος, ου, Cræsus.	λάμ-πω, ψω, λέλαμπα, to shine.
Κρότ-ων, ονος, m. 3. Croton.	λά-ος, ου. m. 2. a people.
κρύπτω, κρύψω, κέκρυφα, 2. a. pass. ἐκρύβην, to hide, conceal.	Λαπίθαι, ων, m. 1. pl. the Lapithæ.
κτάομαι, ῶμαι, κτήσομαι, κέκ-	

λέγ-ω, ξω, λέλεχα, to say, speak, tell.	λύχν-ος, ου. m. 2. a lamp, light.
λεί-πω, ψω, λέλειπα, to leave, forsake.	λύω, λύσω, λέλυκα, to loose, set free, to destroy.
λέ-ων, ονίος, m. 3. a lion.	
Λεωνιδ-ας, ου. m. 1. Leonidas.	M
Λήμνι-ος, α, ον, belonging to Lemnos. From	Μανδάν-η, ης, f. 1. Mandane.
Λήμν-ος, ου. f. 2. Lemnos.	μάθησ-ις, εως, f. 3. instruction.
ληστ-ής, οῦ. m. 1. a robber.	μαθητ-ής, οῦ. m. 1. a disciple, scholar.
λίθ-ος, ου. m. 2. a stone.	μακαρί-ζω, σω, μεμακάρικα, to declare or esteem happy.
λιμ-ήν, ένος, m. 3. a harbor.	μακάριος, α, ον, happy, blessed.
λίμ-νη, νης, f. 1. a lake.	μακρ-ός, ά, όν, long.
λιμ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. a famine.	μάλα, adv. greatly, much. Hence super.
Λίν-ος, ου. m. 2. Linus.	μάλιστα, adv. very greatly; and comp.
λόγ-ος, ου. m. 2. a word, speech, reason.	μᾶλλον, adv. more, rather.
λοιδορ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, λελοιδόρηκα, to abuse, revile.	μανθάνω, f. m. μαθήσομαι, μεμάθηκα, 2. a. έμαθον; to learn, understand.
λοιμ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. pestilence.	μανί-α, ας, f. 1. madness.
λοιπ-ός, ή, όν, remaining.	Μαρί-α, ας, f. 1. Mary.
λού-ω, σω, λέλουκα, to wash, bathe.	μάρτ-υρ, υρος, com. 3. a witness. Hence is
Λυγχ-εύς, έως, m. 3. Lynceus.	μαρτυρ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, μεμαρτύρηκα, to testify.
Λυδ-ός, οῦ. m. 2. a Lydian.	μαρτυρί-α, ας, f. 1. testimony.
Λύκι-οι, ων, m. 2. pl. Lycians.	μάχ-η, ης, f. 1. a fight, a battle.
λύκ-ος, ου. m. 2. a wolf.	μάχιμ-ος, η, ον, warlike.
λυπ-έω, ήσω, λελύπηκα, to grieve, be sorrowful.	
λύπ-η, ης, f. 1. sorrow.	
λύρ-α, ας, f. 1. a lyre.	
Λυσάνδρ-ος, ου. m. 2. Lysander.	

- μάχομαι**, 1. f. m. **μαχήσομαι**, **μεμάχημαι**, to fight.  
**μέγα**, (adverbially,) greatly.  
**Μεγαρ-εύς**, **έος**, m. 3. pl. **Μεγαρεῖς**, an inhabitant of Megara.  
**μέγ-ας**, **άλη**, α, great.  
**μέγεθ-ος**, **εος**, n. 3. greatness of size.  
**μέγιστ-ος**, η, ον, greatest, super. of **μέγας**.  
**μέθη**, ης, f. 1. drunkenness.  
**μείζ-ων**, ον, g. ονος, adj. greater; comp. of **μέγας**.  
**μειράκι-ον**, ου. n. 2. a little youth.  
**μέλ-ας**, **αν**, αν, black, dark.  
**μέλ-ι**, **ιτος**, n. 3. honey.  
Hence  
**μέλισσ-α** or **ίλ-λα**, **σης** or **της**, f. 1. a bee.  
**μέλλω**, **μελλήσω**, to be about to do, to intend.  
**μέλ-ος**, **εος**, n. 3. a member.  
**μέν**, adv. truly, indeed.  
**μέντοι**, adv. yet, however.  
**μένω**, **μενῶ**, **μεμένηκα**, to remain, to expect.  
**μερ-ίς**, **ίδος**, f. 3. a part, share.  
**μέρ-ος**, **εος**, n. 3. a portion.  
**μέσ-ος**, η, ον, middle.  
**μετ'** or **μετά**, prep. with, after.  
**μετα-βάλλω**, **βαλῶ**, **βέβληκα**, to change, alter.
- μεταβλη-ή**, ης, f. 1. a change.  
**μετακαλ-έω**, ῶ, ήσω, to call, summon, **μετα-καλέσομαι**, **καλοῦμαι**, 1. f. m. **καλέσομαι**, 1. a. m. **καλεσάμην**, to send for.  
**μετάλλευσ-ις**, **εως**, f. 3. the art of mining.  
**μεταλλ-εύω**, **εύσω**, to dig for minerals.  
**μετανοί-α**, ας, f. 1. repentance.  
**μετα-πέμπομαι**, **πέμπομαι**, 1. a. m. **έπεμψάμην**, to send for, to summon.  
**μετα-τίθημι**, **θήσω**, **μετατέθεικα**, to change, arrange differently.  
**μείτεχω**, **μεδέξω**, **μετέσχηκα**, to share, partake.  
**μέχρι**, adv. until.  
**μή**, a negative particle, or conj. not, or, whether.  
**μηδέ**, conj. nor, neither.  
**Μηδεί-α**, ας, f. 1. Medea.  
**μηδ-είς**, **εμία**, **έν**, none, no one.  
**μηδέποτε** and **μηδέποτε**, adv. never, lest, perhaps.  
**Μηδ-ος**, ου, m. 2. a Mede.  
**μηκέτι**, adv. not now, no more.  
**μῆκ-ος**, **εος**, n. 3. length.  
**μήν**, **μηνάς**, m. 3. a month.  
**μήποτε**, adv. never.  
**μήτηρ**, **έρος**, f. 3. a mother.

μικρ-ός, ά, όν, small. Hence comp.

μικρότερ-ος, α, ον, smaller.

Μίλ-ων, ονος, m. 3. Milo.

μισ-έω, ώ, ήσω, μεμίσηκα, to hate; from μίσος, hatred.

μισθ-ός, ού, m. 2. a reward.

μισθωτ-ός, ή, όν, hired, (substantively) μισθωτός, ού. m. 2. a hireling.

Μιτυληναῖ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Mitylenæan.

μνήμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a tomb.

μνήμ-η, ης, f. 1. memory.

μνημον-εύω, εύσω, to retain in memory.

Μολοῖτ-ός, ού, m. 2. a Molossian.

μόλ-ω or μολ-έω, ήσω, part. 2. a. act. μολών, to come, go, arrive.

μον-ή, ης, f. 1. a mansion.

μονογεν-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. only begotten.

μόνον, adv. only, alone.

μόν-ος, η, ον, only, alone.

Μοῦσ-α, ας, f. 1. a Muse.

μῦθ-ος, ου, m. a word, a speech, a fable, fiction.

μυρίοι, αι, α, pl. ten thousand.

μύρ-ος, ου, m. 2. myrrh, ointment.

μωρί-α, ας, f. 1. folly, foolishness.

Μωσ-ής, ού. m. 2. Moses.

## N

Νάξ-ος, ου. f. 2. the island Naxos.

να-ός, ού. m. 2. a temple.

ναυαγ-έω, ήσω, νεναυάγηκα, to make shipwreck; from ναῦς and ἄγω.

ναυγί-α, ας, f. 1. shipwreck.

ναυμαχί-α, ας, f. 1. a sea-fight.

ναῦς, g. ναός, νσός or νσός, fem. 3. a ship, vessel.

Νεάνδρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Neander.

νεανί-ας, ου, m. 1. a young man.

Νεῖτ-λος, ου, m. the river Nile.

νεκρ-ός, ά, όν, dead.

νέος, νέα, νέον, new, fresh, (subst.) νέ-ος, ου. m. 2. a youth.

νεῦρ-ον, ου, n. 2. a nerve.

νεφέλ-η, ης, f. 1. a cloud.

νεώτερ-ος, α, ον, younger; comp. of νέος.

νήσ-ος, ου, f. 2. an island.

νικ-άω, ώ, ήσω, νενίκηκα, to conquer.

νίπ-τω, ψω, νένιψα, to wash.

νο-έω, ώ, ήσω, νενόηκα, to have in the mind, to think.

νομί-ζω, σω, νενόμικα, to think, esteem.

νομοθέτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a legislator. From

νόμ-ος, ου. m. 2. a law.  
 νόος, νοῦς, g. νόου νοῦ. m. 2.  
 the mind.  
 νόσ-ος, ου. f. 2. a disease.  
 νύμφ-η, ης, f. 1. a bride.  
 νῦν, adv. now, at this time.  
 νύξ, νυκτός, f. 3. a night.

## Ξ

Ξέν-ος, η, ον, foreign, strange.  
 ξέν-ος, ου. m. 2. a stranger, guest.  
 Ξέρξ-ης, ου. m. 1. Xerxes.  
 ξηρ-ός, ά, όν, dry, withered.

## Ο

Ὁ, ή, τό, article; the.  
 ὀβελ-ός, οὔ, m. an obolus, a small Athenian coin.  
 ὅδε, ήδε, τόδε, (the article with δέ) this; from ό, δέ.  
 ὁδ-ός, οὔ, f. 2. a path; a way.  
 ὀδ-ούς, όντος, m. 3. a tooth.  
 οἶδ-α, ας, ε, I know; perf. m. of εἶδένω.  
 οἰκεῖ-ος, α, ον, domestic, private, (subst.) οἰκεῖ-ος, ου, m. 2. a relation, a domestic; from οἶκος.  
 οἰκέτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a servant, one of the family.  
 οἰκ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, ῶκηκα, to inhabit.

οἰκήτ-ωρ, ορος, m. 3. an inhabitant, a new settler.  
 οἰκί-α, ας, f. 1. a house.  
 οἰκί-ζω, σω, to build, to found a house.  
 οἰκί-ον, ου, n. 2. a dwelling, a small house.  
 οἰκοδομ-έω, ήσω, ῶκοδόμηκα, to build a house, to edify.  
 οἰκοδομ-ή, ης, f. 1. a structure, building.  
 οἶκ-ος, ου, m. 2. a house, a home.  
 οἶν-ος, ου, m. 2. wine.  
 οἶμαι and οἶμαι, to think, believe; f. m. οἴησομαι, per. pass. ῶημαι; from οἶω, to think.  
 οἶχομαι, f. m. οἰκήσομαι, per. pass. ῶχημαι, 1. a. ῶχήθην, to go away, elope.  
 ὀκτώ, adj. (not dec.) eight.  
 ὀλίγ-ος, η, ον, small, few.  
 ὅλ-ος, η, ον, whole, entire.  
 Ὀλύμπι-α, ων, n. 2. pl. Olympic games.  
 Ὀλυμπ-ος, ου. m. Olympus, mount Olympus.  
 Ὀμηρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Homer.  
 ὁμιλί-α, ας, f. 1. intercourse, communication.  
 ὅμοι-ος, α, ον, like, similar; from ὁμός, the same.  
 ὀνειδί-ζω, σω, ὠνειδίχα, to reproach, to insult.

δυσειδ-ος, εος, n. 3. disgrace, an insult.	τινος, οὐτινος, pron. whoever, whatever; from δς and τις.
ὄνομα-ά, ατος, n. 3. a name, celebrity.	ὅταν, adv. when, since.
ὀνομασθί-ός, ή, όν, celebrated, renowned.	ὅτε, adv. when, at what time.
ὀντως, adv. truly, really.	ὅτι, conj. that, because.
ὀπίσθιν, adv. behind, at the back.	οὐ, (adverbially.) gen. of δς. where, what, whither.
ὄπλ-ον, ου. n. 2. a weapon, arms.	οὐ for οὐκ, adv. no, not.
ὅπου, adv. where.	οὐδ' for οὐδέ, conj. nor, not, not even.
ὅπως, adv. so that, how.	οὐδαμῶς, adv. not at all.
Ὀράνι-ας, ου, m. 1. Orantias.	οὐδέ, conj. nor, not even.
ὀρ-άω, ῶ, ἄσσω, ἑώραχα, to see, behold.	οὐδ-είς, σμία, έν, no one, nobody; from οὐδέ and εἷς, one.
ὀργ-ή, ης, f. 1. anger, choler. Hence	οὐδέποτε, adv. never, not ever.
ὀργί-ζω, σω, ὠργισα, to provoke to anger; ὀργίζομαι, to be angry.	οὐδ' for οὐτε, adv. neither, nor.
ὀρθῶς, adv. rightly, well.	οὐκ, adv. no, not.
ὀρν-ις, ισιος, com. 3. acc. ὀρνις and ὀρνιςια; a bird.	οὐκέτι, adv. no more, no longer.
Ὀρόντ-ας, ου, m. 1. Orontes.	οὕν, conj. therefore, then.
ὄρ-ος, εος, n. 3. a mountain.	οὐπω, adv. not yet, not at all.
Ὀρφ-εύς, έως, m. 3. Orpheus.	οὐραν-ός, ου, m. 2. heaven; from ὄρος, a boundary.
ὅς, ή, ό, pron. who, which, what.	οὐτ' and οὐτε, conj. neither, nor.
ὀσμ-ή, ης, f. 1. a smell.	οὐτ'-ἄρ', for οὐτε ἄρα, conj. neither, nor.
ὅσ-ος, η, ον, as much as, as great as.	οὐτις, gen. οὐτινος, pron. no one; from οὐ and τις.
ὀστέ-ον, ουν, g. ὀστέ-ου, ου. n. 2. (contracted,) a bone.	οὗτος, αὗτη, τοῦτο, pron. this.
ὀστέις, ήτις, ὅτι, g. οὐτινος, ήσ-	that.



οὕτω and οὕτως, adv. thus, in like manner.	πάππ-ος, ου. m. 2. a grandfather.
ὀφθαλμ-ός, οὔ. m. 2. an eye ; from ὀπτομαι, to see.	παρ' or παρά, prep. of, from, by, with.
ἔχ-έω, ἤσω, to carry, ὀχέομαι, to be carried, to ride ; from ὄχος, a chariot.	παρα-βάλλω, f. βαλῶ, aor. 2. έβαλον, to throw to, or before, to hold out, to compare ; from παρα and βάλλω.
ὄχλ-ος, ου. m. 2. a crowd, a multitude.	παράβασ-ις, εως, f. 3. transgression, fault.
ὀψ-ον, ου. n. sauce, seasoning, any thing cooked and eaten with bread.	παραγγέλ-λω, ῶ, παρήγγελα, to command, proclaim ; from παρά and ἀγγέλλω.
ὀψ-ις, εως, f. 3. a view, appearance.	παρα-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to deliver, to give up ; from παρά and δίδωμι.
ὀψώνι-ον, ου, n. 2. wages.	παρα-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, παρείληφα, to receive, to succeed to ; from παρά and λαμβάνω.

## Π

Πάθ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. suffering, passion.	παρα-μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to remain ; from παρά and μένω.
παιδεί-α, ας, f. 1. education, learning. From παιδεύ-ω, σω, πεπαίδευκα, to educate a child, to instruct.	παραμυδί-α, ας, f. 1. consolation.
From παιδί-ον, ου. n. 2. a little child.	πάρσιμι, to be present ; from παρά and εἰμί.
παῖς, παιδός, com. 3. a boy or girl, a child.	παρ-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, p. m. παρελήλυθα, to pass by or away, to come to ; from παρά and ἔρχομαι.
παλαιόν, (adverbially,) formerly.	Παρνασσ-ός, οὔ. m. 2. Parnassus.
παλαι-ός, ά, όν, old, ancient.	πάροικ-ος, ου. com. a neigh-
Παλλ-άς, άδος, f. 3. Minerva.	
πάντοτε, adv. always.	

bor, a boarder ; from παρά and οἶκος.	πεντακόσι-οι, αι, α, five hundred.
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all, the whole, each.	πέντε, adj. (not declined) five.
πατήρ, ἑρως, ρος, m. 3. a father. Hence	περ-άω, ὦ, ἄσω and ἤσω, to pass over, transport.
πατρις, ἰδος, f. 3. a country.	περί, prep. about, concerning, with.
Παυσανίας, ου, m. 1. Pausanias.	Περίανδ-ρος, ρου, m. 2. Periander.
πεδίον, ου. n. 2. a plain.	περι-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, to throw around, cover ; from περί and βάλλω.
πείθω, πείσω, p. m. πέποιθα, to persuade ; pres. m. πείδομαι, to yield, obey, trust ; 1. f. pass. πεισθήσομαι, p. πέπεισμαι. 1. a. ἐπείσθην.	περίεμι, to survive ; from περί and εἰμί.
πείν-α, ης, f. 1. hunger, famine.	περι-ελαύνω, ελάσω, to ride round, to drive about ; from περί and ἐλαύνω, to drive.
πειρά-ζω, σω, πεπειράκα, to attempt, to tempt ; from πείρα, a trial.	περι-ίστημι, στήσω, ἔστηκα, to stand around ; part. perf. act. περιεσσηκώς, contracted to περιεστῶς ; from περί and ἵστημι.
πεισίστρατος, ου. m. 2. Pisis-tratus.	Περικλ-ῆς, ἑος, m. 3. Pericles.
πέλαγ-ος, εος, n. 3 the sea.	περι-φέρω, οἶσω, to carry about ; from περί and φέρω.
Πελοποννήσ-οι, ων, m. 2. pl. inhabitants of the Peloponnesus.	Πέρσ-ης, ου. m. 1. a Persian.
πέμ-πω, ψω, πέπεμφα, to send, dismiss.	πέλιν-ός, ή, όν, winged, flying.
πέν-ης, ητος, com. 3. (subst.) a poor person, one who labors ; from πένομαι, to labor.	Πέτρ-ος, ου, m. 2. Peter.
πενί-α, ας, f. 1. poverty, want.	πηγ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a fountain.
	πήρ-α, ας, f. 1. a sack, a bag.
	πινακ-ίς, ἰδος, f. 3. a tablet.

πίνω, πῶσω, πέπωκα, 2. a. ἔπιον, to drink.	πλουτί-ζω, σω, πεπλούτικα, to enrich. From
πικράσχω, πράσω, πέπρακα, to sell.	πλοῦτ-ος, ου. m. 2. wealth, riches. Hence
πίπτω, πέσω, πέπτωκα, to fall; f. m. πεσοῦμαι, Dor. for πέσομαι.	Πλούτ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Pluto.
πιστεύ-ω, σω, πεπίστευκα; to believe, trust.	πνεῦμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a spirit, wind; from πνέω, to blow.
πίστ-ις, εως, f. 3. faith, belief.	πόθεν, adv. whence.
πιστ-ός, ή, όν, faithful, true.	ποι-έω, ῶ, ήσω, πεποίηκα, to do, make.
Πιττακ-ός, ου, m. 2. Pittacus.	ποιμ-ήν, ένος, m. 3. a shepherd; from πάω, to feed.
πλάτ-ος, εος, n. 3. breadth, width. From	πολεμ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, πεπολέμηκα, to wage war; from πόλε-μος.
πλατ-ύς, εῖα, ύ, broad, wide.	πολεμικ-ός, ή, ον, warlike.
πλείστ-ος, η, ον, most, greatest; super. from πολύς.	πολέμι-ος, α, ον, hostile, (subst.) an enemy. From
πλεί-ων, ον, g. ονος, adj. more, greater; comp. of πολύς.	πόλεμ-ος, ου. m. 2. war, a battle.
πλέκ-ω, ξω, πέπλεχα, to weave, twine.	πόλ-ις, εως, f. 3. a city, state. Hence
πλεονεξί-α, ας, f. 1. avarice; from πλέον, full, and ἔχω.	πολίτευμ-α, ατος, n. 3. the government of a state.
πλε-ός, ά, όν, full.	πολίτ-ης, ου. m. 1. a citizen; from πόλις.
πλήθ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. a multitude; from πλήθω, to fill.	πολλάκις, adv. often, frequently.
πλήν, adv. besides, except.	πολύ, adv. much, very much.
πλήρ-ης, ες, g. εος, adj. full; from πλεός. Hence	πολυμαθ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. learned; from πολύ and μανθάνω, to learn.
πληρ-όω, ῶ, ώσω, πεπλήρωκα, to fill, supply.	πολ-ύς, λή, ύ, much, many.
πλοῖ-ον, ου, n. 2. a vessel, a boat; from πλέω, to sail.	πολυτελ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. costly, very precious;
πλουσί-ος, α, ον, rich; from πλοῦτος.	

- from πολύ and τέλος, ex-  
pense.
- πονηρ-ός, ά, όν, bad, wicked,  
(subst.) the devil.
- πέν-ος, m. 2. labor.
- πόνι-ος, ου. m. 2. the sea.
- πορεί-α, ας, f. 1. a way ; from  
πορεύω, to pass.
- πορεύομαι, f. m. πορεύσομαι,  
πεπόρευμαι ; to go, de-  
part.
- Ποσειδ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Nep-  
tune, the god of the sea.
- πόσ-ος, η, ον, how much ?  
how great ? from όσος.
- ποταμ-ός, ου, m. 2. a river.
- ποτέ, adv. once, hereafter.
- που, adv. where.
- ποις, ποδός, m. 3. a foot.
- πραγμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a. thing,  
an affair.
- πραξ-ις, εως, f. 3. an act, an  
action. From
- πρά-σσω or ττω, ξω, πέπραχα,  
to do, to perform.
- πρα-ύνω, ύνω, πεπραύγκα, to  
calm, make mild ; from  
πραϋς, mild.
- πρεσβ-εύς, έως, m. 3. an am-  
bassador.
- πρέσβ-υς, υ, g. υος or σος, adj.  
old, ancient. Hence super.  
and comp.
- πρεσβύτατος, η, ον, oldest, most  
ancient.
- πρεσβύτερος, α, ον, older, πρεσ-
- βύτεροι, pl. the presbyters,  
or teachers.
- πρεσβύτ-ης, ου, m. 1. an old  
man ; from πρέσβυς.
- πρό, prep. before, on account  
of.
- πρόβατ-ον, ου, n. 2. a sheep.
- προ-δίδωμι, δώσω, δέδωκα, to  
betray ; from πρό and δι-  
δωμι.
- προδοτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a traitor ;  
from the same.
- προθυμότερος, α, ον, more  
eager ; comp. of πρόθυμος,  
eager ; from πρό and θυμός,  
the mind.
- προθύμως, adv. eagerly ; from  
the same.
- Προκ-ή, ης, f. 1. Proca.
- πρός, prep. to, towards, from.
- προς-αναπλάσσω or ττω, ανα-  
πλάσσω ; to add superflu-  
ously ; from προς, ανά, and  
πλάσσω, to form.
- προς-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγ-  
μαι, to admit, receive, wait  
for ; from προς and δέχομαι.
- προσευχή, ης, f. 1. a prayer,  
entreaty, a place for pray-  
er.
- πρόσκαιρ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. tem-  
porary ; from προς and και-  
ρός, time.
- πρόσω, adv. before, beyond.
- προτά-σσω or ττω, ξω, προτέ-  
ταχα, to place before, to

appoint; from πρό and τάσσω.	ligence; from ῥάθυμος, remiss.
πρόφασ-ις, ἔως, f. 3. a pretence, indication; from πρόφημι, to predict.	ῥεῦμα, ατος, n. 3. a current, stream; from ῥέω, to flow.
προφήτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a prophet; from πρό, before, and φημί, to speak.	ῥῆμα, αῖος, n. 3. a word, saying; from the same.
προ-φέρω, οἶσω, 1. a. ἤνεγκα, to bring forward; from πρό and φέρω.	ῥήτωρ, ορος, m. 3. an orator; from the same.
πρῶτον, adv. first, at first; from πρό.	ρίζ-α, ης, f. 1. a root.
πρῶτ-ος, η, ου, first; super. of πρό, πρότερος.	Ῥωμαῖ-ος, α, ου, Roman. From
πτην-ός, ἡ, όν, winged.	Ῥώμη, ης, f. 1. Rome.
πτωχός, ἡ, όν, poor.	Ῥωμίλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Romulus.
Πυθαγόρ-ας, ου, m. 1. Pythagoras.	
θύλ-η, ης, f. 1. a door, gate.	Σ
πυνθάνομαι, πύσομαι, πέπυσμαι, to ask, enquire.	Σαλαμ-ίς, ίνος, f. 3. Salamis.
πυραμ-ίς, ίδος, f. 3. a pyramid. From	Σαρδανάπαλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Sardanapalus.
πῦρ, πυρός, n. 3. a fire.	σάρξ, σαρκός, f. 3. flesh.
πωλ-έω, ώ, ήσω, πεπώληκα, to sell.	σαυτοῦ, of thyself; for σεαυτοῦ.
πῶς, adv. how? in what manner?	σαφ-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. sure, manifest.
	σεαυ-οῦ, ἡς, οῦ, pron. of thyself.
	σει-ω, σω, σέστικα, to shake.
	σεμνότερ-ος, α, ου, more venerable; comp. of σεμνός, venerable.
P :	σήμαντρον, ου, n. 2. a seal; from σῆμα, a sign.
Ῥάδι-ος, α, ου, easy, inclined to.	σημεῖ-ον, ου. n. 2. a mark, sign, miracle.
ῥαθυμί-α, ας, f. 1. sloth, neg-	

σίδηρ-ος, ου, m. 2. iron.

Σικελί-α, ας, f. 1. Sicily.

σίνηπ-ι, έως, n. 3. mustard.

σκανδαλί-ζω, σω, έσκανδάλικα, to offend.

σκην-ή, ης, f. 1. a tent, booth.

σκορπ-ίζω, ίσω, έσκόρπικα, to scatter.

σκοΐειν-ός, ή, όν, dark, obscure.

σκοτί-α, ας, f. 1. darkness.

σκοτ-ίζω, ίσω, έσκότικα, to darken.

σκότ-ος, εος, ους, n. 3. darkness.

Σκύθ-ης, ου, m. 1. a Scythian.

Σόλ-ων, ωνος, m. 3. Solon.

σής-ος, ή, ον, safe, secure.

σός, σή, σόν, thine, yours.

σοφί-α, ας, f. 1. wisdom.

Σοφοκλ-ής, εος. m. 3. Sophocles.

σοφ-ός, ή, όν, wise, (subst.) a Sage.

σοφώτατ-ος, η, όν, wisest, super. of σοφός.

σοφώτερ-ος, α, ον, wiser, comp. of σοφός.

Σπάρ-τα or Σπάρ-τη, της, f. 1. Sparta.

σπείρω, σπερῶ, έσπαρκα, to sow.

σπονδ-ή, ης, f. 1. a treaty, league.

σπουδ-άζω, άσω, έσπούδακα, to hasten.

στάδι-ον, ου, n. 2. the stadium, a race-ground.

σταυρ-ώω, ῶ, ῶσω, έσταύρωκα, to crucify ; from σταυρός, a cross.

στέφαν-ος, ου, m. 2. a crown.

στόμ-α, ατος, n. 3. the mouth.

στράτευμ-α, ατος, n. 3. an army. From

στρατ-εύω, εύσω, έστράλεια, to make war ; from στρατός.

στραλί-α, ας, f. 1. an army.

στρατιώτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a soldier.

στρατοπεδεύ-ω, σω, έστρατοπέδευκα, to make an encampment ; from στρατόπεδον, a camp.

στρατ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. an army.

στρέ-φω, φω, έστρεφα, to turn, wind.

στρουθί-ον, ου, n. 2. a spar-row.

στρωννύω, στρώσω, to spread, scatter ; from στροφή, to strew.

σύ. gen. σοῦ, pron. thou, you.

συγγεν-ής, ες, g. έος, adj. akin, related ; from σύν and γένος, a family.

συγ-καλέω, ῶ, καλήσω, κέκληκα, to call together ; from σύν and καλέω, to call.

συγ-χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρκα, to

rejoice together ; from σύν and χαίρω, to rejoice.	συναντ-άω, ᾧ, ἤσω, to meet, to meet with ; from σύν and ἀντάω, to meet.
συλ-άω or ἔω, ἤσω, σελύληκα, to rob, plunder ; from σύλη, a booty.	συνεῖδησ-ις, εως, f. 3. conscience, the testimony of one's own mind ; from συνειδέω, to know one's self.
συλ-λαμβάνω, f. m. λήψομαι, 2. a. συνέλαβον, to take up, to seize ; from σύν and λαμβάνω, to take.	σύνεμι, (of σύν and εἰμί) to be with, associate with, see εἰμί.
συμ-βάλλω, βαλῶ, βέβληκα, 2. a. συνέβαλον, to attack ; from σύν and βάλλω.	συν-έρχομαι, ελεύσομαι, 2. a. act, συνῆλθον, to collect, to concur in a measure ; from σύν and ἔρχομαι.
συμ-μαχ-έω, ᾧ, ἤσω, to give aid in battle ; συμμάχομαι and συμμαχέομαι, to have an ally in war ; from σύν and μάχομαι.	σύνεσ-ις, εως, f. 3. prudence, wisdom ; from συνίημι, to perceive, understand.
σύμμαχ-ος, ου, m. 2. a fellow soldier, an ally ; from σύν and μάχομαι.	συνεχ-ῶς, adv. constantly.
συμπολίτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a fellow citizen ; from σύν and πολίτης, a citizen.	συνήθ-ης, g. εος, adj. usual.
συμφορ-ά, ᾤς, f. 1. a misfortune ; from σύν and φορέω, to heap up.	συν-όπτομαι, 1. a. pass. ὠφθην, to see together, to see at once.
σύν, prep. with : as an adv. together.	συνευσί-α, ας, f. 1. intercourse ; from σύνεμι.
συναγωγ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a synagogue, an assembly ; from σύν, together, and ἄγω to go.	συν-τίθημι, τίσω, τέθεικα, to regulate ; in the passive, to agree, to make a treaty ; from σύν and τίθημι.
συναθροί-ζω, σω, συνήθροκα, to assemble, collect together ; from σύν and ἀθροός, collected.	Συρακούσι-οι, αι, α, pl. belonging to Syracuse.
	σύσχι-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. shady.
	σφαλερ-ός, ᾧ, ὄν, dangerous.
	σφά-σσω or ττω, ξω, to kill, slaughter.
	σφραγί-ζω, σω, ἐσφράγισκα, to seal ; from σφραγίς, a seal.

σχολάστικ-ος, ου, m. 2. a sim- pleton.	τέ, and, both ; a copulative conjunction, following in order the word which it connects.
σώ-ζω, σω, σέσωκα, to save.	τείνω, τενῶ, τέλακα, to stretch out, extend.
Σωκράτ-ης, εος, οῦς, m. 3. Socrates.	τείχ-ος, εος, n. 3. a wall, or fortification.
σῶμ-α, ατος, n. 3. a body.	τέκν-ον, ου, n. 2. a child, a young animal.
σῶ-ος, ον, σώου, adj. safe, safe and sound.	τέλει-ος, α, ον, finished, per- fect.
σωτ-ήρ, ἥρος, m. 3. a savior.	τελειόω, ῶ, ὠσω, κα, to com- plete, perfect, finish.
σωτηρί-α, ας, f. 1. salvation.	τελευταῖον, adv. finally, at last, lastly, probably ; neut. of τελευταῖος, at the end.
σωφροσύν-η, ης, f. 1. pru- dence, wisdom.	τελευτῶ-άω, ῶ, ἥσω, τετελεύ- τηκα, to finish, to seize, to die.
σώφρων, ον, g. ονος, adj. wise, discreet ; from σόος, safe, and φρήν, mind.	τελ-έω, ῶ, ἔσω, τετέλεκα, to finish, bring to an end ; from τέλος.
T	
Τάνταλ-ος, ου, m. 2. Tanta- lus.	τέλλω, obsol. f. τελῶ, 1. a. ἔτειλα, to make, to arise.
τάξ-ις, εως, f. 3. order, the act of placing or arrang- ing, a rank, legion ; from τάσσω.	τέλ-ος, εος, n. 3. an end or conclusion.
ταρά-σσω, ξω, τετάραχα ; to trouble ; disturb.	τέμνω, τεμῶ, τέτμηκα, to cut, cleave, divide, 2. a. ἔταμον.
τά-σσω or τῆω, ξω, τέταγα, to place, arrange.	τέγ-ας, αῖος, n. 3. a sign, omen, prodigy, a meteor.
ταῦρ-ος, ου, m. 2. a bull, a sign of the zodiac, a man's name, Taurus.	τέχ-η-ις, εως, f. 3. delight, the pleasure which any thing affords.
ταφ-ή, ῆς, f. 1. a burial, in- terment.	τέσσαρ-ες, ρα, four.
ταχύν-ω, ῶ, τελέαχυγα, to hasten, to render rapid ; from ταχύς, swift.	τέτλ-ιξ, ιγος, m. 3. pl. τέτιγις,



a winged insect, like a locust, grasshopper, or cricket.	such, and <i>δέ</i> , used as an affix.
<i>τέχ-νη</i> , <i>νης</i> , f. 1. an art, or trade, a work of art.	<i>τοιοῦτ-ος</i> , <i>τοιαύτῃ</i> , <i>τοιοῦτο</i> , such, of this kind; (decl. like <i>οὔλος</i> ;) from <i>τοῖος</i> , such, and <i>οὔλος</i> he.
<i>τηλι-κοῦτος</i> , <i>καύτη</i> , <i>κοῦτο</i> or <i>κοῦτον</i> ; as great as, such as; declined like <i>οὔλος</i> .	<i>τοῖχ-ος</i> , <i>ου</i> , m. 2. a wall, fence, flank of an army.
<i>τηρ-έω</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>τετήρηκα</i> , to keep, to preserve.	<i>τοξεύ-ω</i> , <i>σω</i> , to shoot with a bow and arrows; from <i>τόξον</i> , a bow.
<i>τίθημι</i> , <i>θήσω</i> , <i>τέθεικα</i> , to place, to put, to lay in order.	<i>τόπ-ος</i> , <i>ου</i> , m. 2. a place, space, country.
<i>τιμ-άω</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>τετίμηκα</i> , to honor, do honor to, esteem. From	<i>τοσοῦτος</i> , <i>τοσαύτῃ</i> , <i>τοσοῦτο</i> , so great, so many; as great, as little; from <i>τόσος</i> , so great, and <i>οὔλος</i> .
<i>τιμ-ή</i> , <i>ης</i> , f. 1. honor, respect, reverence. Hence	<i>τότε</i> , adv. then, at that time, <i>τοτέ</i> , sometimes; from <i>ὅτε</i> .
<i>τίμι-ος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> , honorable, dear, precious; comp.	<i>τρεῖς</i> , <i>τρία</i> , three.
<i>τιμιώτερος</i> , <i>α</i> , <i>ον</i> , more honorable, more precious.	<i>τρέ-πω</i> , <i>ψω</i> , <i>τέτραφα</i> , 2. a. <i>έτραπον</i> ; to turn, put to flight.
<i>τιμωρ-έω</i> , <i>ῶ</i> , <i>ήσω</i> , <i>τετιμώρηκα</i> , to punish; from <i>τιμωρός</i> , an avenger.	<i>τρέφω</i> , <i>τρέψω</i> , <i>τέτραφα</i> ; to feed, nourish; bring up.
<i>τίς</i> , <i>τί</i> , g. <i>τίνος</i> , interrogative pron. who? what?	<i>τριάκοντα</i> , adj. (not declined) thirty.
<i>τις</i> , <i>τι</i> , g. <i>τινός</i> , indefinite pron. some one, a certain one.	<i>τρίβ-ος</i> , <i>ου</i> , f. 2. a path, or road. From
<i>τιτράω</i> , <i>τρήσω</i> , to bore; from <i>τράω</i> , to pierce.	<i>τρί-βω</i> , <i>ψω</i> , <i>τέτριφα</i> , to rub, to grind small.
<i>τιτρώσχω</i> , <i>τρώσω</i> , 1. a. pass. <i>έτρώσην</i> , to wound, hurt.	<i>τριηρ-ής</i> , <i>έος</i> , f. 3. a galley, a ship; from <i>έρέσσω</i> , to row.
<i>τοι-όσος</i> , <i>άος</i> , <i>όνος</i> , of the same kind, such; from <i>τοῖος</i> ,	<i>Τριχαρήνι-α</i> , <i>ας</i> , f. 1. Tricaronia, a city.

τριάρην-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj.	Υ
three headed ; also belonging to Tricarenia.	
τρικέφαλ-ος, ον, γ. ου. adj.	Ὑγίει-α, ας, f. 1. good health, soundness ; from ὑγιής, έος, sound.
three headed ; from τρεῖς and κεφαλή.	ὑγρ-ός, ά, ον, wet, damp ; from ὕω, to rain.
τρίτ-ος, η, ον, the third ; from τρεῖς.	ὑδρεύ-ω, σω, to provide or fetch water. From
τρόπαι-ον, ου, n. 2. a monument set up for the τροπή (turning) i. e. of an enemy.	ὑδωρ, ὕδαλος, n. 3. water.
τροφ-ή, ης, f. 1. food, nourishment.	υἱ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. a son, offspring.
τρυφ-ή, ης, f. 1. luxury, sensuality.	ὕλ-η, ης, f. 1. wood, a material of which any thing is made.
τρώγω, f. m. τρώξομαι, per. act. τείρωχα, 2. a. έλθαγον, to gnaw upon, to eat, devour.	ὑμέτερ-ος, α, ον, your, yours ; from σύ, thou.
τύπ-ος, ου, m. 2. a mark, pattern, type. From	ὑπ-ακούω, ακούσω, ήκουκα ; to listen submissively, to admit.
τύπ-τω, ψω, τέτυφα, to strike, to beat.	ὑπαν-ίστημι, ὑπανίσταμαι, to rise from respect to one ; to give place to ; from ὑπό, ανά and ἵστημι.
τυρανν-ίς, ίδος, f. 3. tyranny, unjust dominion. From	ὑπεις-έρχομαι, to creep under.
τύρανν-ος, ου, m. and f. 2. a tyrant, a king, a queen.	ὑπέρ, prep. for, above, through.
Τυρίος, α, ον, Tyrian, of or belonging to Tyre.	ὑπερ-αίρω, αξῶ, ηῤκα, to excel, surpass ; from ὑπέρ and αἰρω, to raise.
Τύρ-ος, ου, f. 2. Tyre, a city.	ὑπηστ-έω, ῶ, ήσω, ὑπηρήληκα, to serve, to be under orders. From
τυφλ-ός, ή, όν, blind, obscure, ignorant.	ὑπηρέτ-ης, ου, m. 1. a servant.
τύχ-η, ης, f. 1. fortune, chance, misfortune.	

ὑπν-ος, ου, m. 2. sleep, repose in sleep.	φαίνω, φάνω, πέφαγκα, to bring to light, to shine.
ὑπό, by, from, through.	φανερῶς, adv. openly.
ὑπο-δέχομαι, δέξομαι, δέδεγμαι, to receive.	Φαρισαῖ-ος, ου, m. 2. a Pharisee.
ὑπόδημ-α, ατος, n. 3. a shoe, sandal; from ὑπό and δέω, to tie.	φάρμακ-ον, ου, n. 2. a medicine, remedy, an antidote.
ὑποκριτῆ-ης, ου, m. 1. a hypocrite; one who feigns or pretends.	φέρω, οίσω, ἐνήνοχα, 1. aor. ἤνεγκα, to bear, carry. It borrows its tenses from οἶω, ἐνέγκω, ἐνείκω, and ἐνέχω.
ὑπο-λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ὑπείληφα, to receive, take or pillage.	φεύγω, f. φεύξομαι, πέφευγα, 2. a. ἔφυγον, to flee, to put to flight.
ὑπο-μένω, μενῶ, μεμένηκα, to support, sustain, or endure; from ὑπό and μένω.	φημί, φήσω, 2. a. ἔφην, to say, declare.
ὑφ-απλώω, απλώσω, to spread under; 1. a. m. ὑφαπλωσάμην, ὑφαπλώσατο τόν κόλπον; spread open his bosom underneath; from ὑπό and ἀπλώω, ῶ, to spread.	φθείρω, φθερῶ, ἔφθαρκα, 2. a. ἔφθαρον, to lay waste, destroy.
ὑψηλ-ός, ή, έν, high, lofty; from ὕψος, height.	φθίν-ος, ου, m. 2. envy, censure.
ὑψιστ-ος, η, ον, highest, the most high, super. from ὕψι, adv. — comp. ὑψίων and ὑψίστερος.	φιλαργυρί-α, ας, f. 1. avarice, love of money; from φίλος and ἄργυρος, silver.
ὑψ-ος, εως, n. 3. height.	φιλ-έω, ῶ, ἤσω, πεφίληκα, to love; from φίλος.
	φιλί-α, ας, f. 1. friendship, affection.
	φιλοκύνηγ-ος, ον, g. ου. adj. fond of hunting and hounds.
	φιλομαθ-ής, ες, g. ές, fond of learning.
	φίλος, η, ον, dear, beloved.
	φίλ-ος, ου, m. 2. a friend.
Φάγω or φήγω, 2. f. m. φάγομαι for φαγοῦμαι, 2. a. act. ἔφαγον, to eat, devour.	φλόξ, φλογός, f. 3. a flame; from φλέγω, to burn.
	φοβ-έω, ῶ, ἤσω, πέφουδηκα, to

Φ

terrify,—pres. m. φοβ-ίσμαι, οὔμαι, to fear.	φυλά-σσω or Πω, ξω, πεφύλακα, to guard, keep, defend.
φόβ-ος, ου, m. 2. fear, anguish.	φουσι-όω, ὦ, ὦσω, πεφουσίωκα, to puff up.
Φοίνικες, ων, m. 3. pl. Phœnicians.	φύσις, εως, f. 3. nature, character, disposition. From
Φοινίχ-η, ης, f. 1. Phœnice, Syria.	φύω or φύμι, φύσω, πέφυκα, to produce, beget, grow.
Φοῖνιξ, φοίνικος, m. 3. Phœnician, Carthaginian.	Φωκ-εύς, έως, m. 3. a Phocian.
φον-εύς, έως, m. 3. a murderer, an assassin.	φων-ή, ης, f. 1. a voice, sound, a saying.
φορ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, πεφόρηνκα and εκα, to bear or hold in the hand.	φῶς, φωτός, n. 3. a light, fire, a fireband ; from φάω, to shine.
φορτί-ον, ου, n. 2. a burden, a load.	φωτεινός, ή, όν, light, clear, shining ; from the same.
φρά-ζω, σω, πέφρακα, to say, relate.	X
φρά-σσω or Πω, ξω, πέφραχα, to hedge around, fortify.	
φρόνσις, εως, f. 3. prudence, good sense ; from φρονέω, to have a sound mind.	Χαίρω, χαρῶ, κέχαρχα, to rejoice, to be glad.
φρόνημ-α, ατος, n. 3. will, thought, sentiment.	χαλεπ-ός, ή, όν, cruel, morose, hard ; from χαλέπτω, to hurt.
φρόνιμ-ος, α, ον, g. ου. adj. prudent, wise. Hence comp.	χαλκ-ός, οὔ, m. 2. brass, copper.
φρονιμώτερος, α, ον, more prudent, wiser ; from φρονίς, sense.	χαρ-ά, ας, f. 1. joy, gladness.
φύγ-η, ης, f. 1. flight, disposition to flee.	χαρακτ-ήρ, ηρος, m. 3. a character, mark, seal.
φυλαχ-ή, ης, f. 1. custody, a watch, a prison. From	χάρις, ιλος, f. 3. grace, kindness, thanks.
	χείρ, χειρός, f. 3. the hand, the arm, a claw, or paw ; from χῶ, to take hold.

χαρίστ-ος, η, ον, worst ; super. of κακός bad.	χωρίς, adv. apart, separately, without.
χήρ-α, ας, f. 1. a widow ; from χῆρος forsaken.	Ψ
χορ-εύω, εύω, to lead the dance, to dance in a circle.	Ψευδ-ής, ες, g. ές, adj. false, lying.
χράομαι, χρῶμαι, χρήσομαι, 1. a. m. ἐχρησάμην, to make use of, to borrow, to lend ; from χράω, to lend.	ψεύδ-ος, εος, n. 3. a lie, a falsity.
χρήμ-α, αῖος, n. 3. a thing, money ; from the same.	ψόγ-ος, ου, m. 2. blame, reproach.
χρήσιμ-ος, η, ον, useful, advantageous ; from the same.	ψυχ-ή, ης, f. 1. life, the soul, appetite.
χρηστί-ός, ή, όν, good, kind, useful ; from the same. Hence comp.	Ω
χρησιώτερος, α, ον, better, more useful.	Ω, and ὦ, adv. Oh.
Χριστ-ός, οῦ, m. 2. Christ, the anointed ; from χρίω, to anoint.	ὥς, adv. so, thus, in this way.
χρόν-ος, ου. m. 2. time, duration.	ὠδ-ή, ης, f. 1. an ode, a poem.
χρύσ-ος, οῦς, έα, η, ου, οῦν, (contracted) golden, made of gold ; from χρυσός, gold.	ὢν, οὔσα, ὄν, being ; pres. part. of είμί.
χῶμα, χῶματος, n. 3. a heap, mound, sepulchre.	ὥρ-α, ας, f. 1. an hour, a season.
χώρ-α, ας, f. 1. a region, country.	ὥς, adv. as, just as, how.
	ὥς, conj. in like manner as.
	ὥσπερ, adv. as, just as, like.
	ὠφελ-έω, ὦ, ήσω, ὠφέληα, to assist, to be useful.















